

1990

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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas

Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River,  
RI-MA CMSA (Part)

Fall River, MA-RI PMSA



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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Philip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

**Carbaugh**, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalionas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-269A

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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas**

**Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River,  
RI-MA CMSA (Part)**

**Fall River, MA-RI PMSA**

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Issued July 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce  
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**





**Economics and Statistics  
Administration**



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# CONTENTS

---

	Page
List of Statistical Tables .....	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes .....	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

---

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) .....	1
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## APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications .....	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics .....	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages .....	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance .....	F-1
G. Maps .....	G-1

---

# LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (\*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. <b>General Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	25
2. <b>General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	7	13. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	26
3. <b>General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8	14. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	27
4. <b>General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	9	15. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	28
5. <b>General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	16. <b>Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	29
6. <b>General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	17. <b>Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	33
7. <b>General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	18. <b>Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	39
8. <b>Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	19. <b>Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	45
9. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	17	20. <b>Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	51
10. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	23	21. <b>Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	52
11. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	24		



Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	53	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	69
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	54	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	75
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	55	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	76
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	56	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	77
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	57	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	78
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	58	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	79
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	59	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	80
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	60	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	81
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	61	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	82
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	62	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	83
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	63	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	84

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. <b>Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b>	85	45. <b>Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b>	86
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
		46. <b>Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990</b>	87
		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	



# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

## CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes .....	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables .....	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data .....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables .....	I-2
User Notes .....	I-3

## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Table number and title				Headnote				Column head				
Heading				Spanner				Boxhead				
Stubhead				Stub				Data field				
Sidehead				Page number and State name				Report title				
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990				[This table contains data on the labor force, including the number of persons in the labor force, the number of persons in the labor force by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and the number of persons in the labor force by age and sex.]								
The State				Total population				Total labor force				
Division and County				Total population				Total labor force				
				Total population				Total labor force				
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*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.





# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

### User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

### User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

### User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

### User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. **Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

**FALL RIVER, MA-RI PMSA****User Note 1**

In this report, the data for geographic areas are not presented in the same order as in other reports in this series; that is, higher level areas for all States shown first followed by the tracts for all States. Instead, the Rhode Island State part, counties, and places follow the tracts in Massachusetts.

**User Note 2**

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

**Bristol County, MA**—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-23, Massachusetts; CPH-3-95A, Boston, MA PMSA; CPH-3-95B, Brockton, MA PMSA; CPH-3-241, New Bedford, MA MSA; and CPH-3-269B, Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA.

**Newport County, RI**—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-41, Rhode Island and CPH-3-269C, Providence, RI PMSA.

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

**Area 9**—Cranston city, RI; East Providence city, RI; Foster town, RI; Glocester town, RI; Johnston town, RI; North Providence town, RI; Scituate town, RI

**Area 12**—Attleboro city, MA; North Attleborough town, MA; Plainville town, MA; Rehoboth town, MA; Seekonk town, MA

**Area 13**—Remainder of Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA (Blackstone town, MA; Millville town, MA; Burrillville town, RI; Central Falls city, RI; Cumberland town, RI; Lincoln town, RI; North Smithfield town, RI; Smithfield town, RI; Woonsocket city, RI)

**Area 14**—Berkley town, MA; Dighton town, MA; Taunton city, MA

**Area 16**—Middletown town, RI; Newport city, RI



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
48	Virginia				<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
52	Wyoming			126	Danville, VA MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA		Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA			338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

## Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>BRISTOL COUNTY, MA</b>	
6409 -----	6409
6411 -----	6411 (pt.)
6412 -----	6412 (pt.)
6414 -----	6414

### **NEWPORT COUNTY, RI<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



## Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
<b>BRISTOL COUNTY, MA</b>	
6409 -----	6409 (pt.)
6411 -----	6409 (pt.)
	6411
6412 -----	6412
	6414 (pt.)
6414 -----	6414 (pt.)

### **NEWPORT COUNTY, RI<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.





Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	Somerset CDP
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	2 799.0	647.9	2 151.2	420.8	290.7	290.7	80.3	21.0
Square miles .....	1 080.7	250.1	830.6	162.5	112.3	112.3	31.0	8.1
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 141 510</b>	<b>241 874</b>	<b>899 636</b>	<b>157 272</b>	<b>139 621</b>	<b>139 621</b>	<b>92 703</b>	<b>17 655</b>
Under 5 years .....	77 156	17 368	59 788	10 273	9 255	9 255	6 917	806
5 to 9 years .....	73 015	16 215	56 800	10 053	8 929	8 929	6 234	948
10 to 14 years .....	68 520	15 569	52 951	9 917	8 871	8 871	5 701	1 109
15 to 19 years .....	80 615	16 473	64 142	11 055	9 849	9 849	6 231	1 257
20 to 24 years .....	94 433	18 412	76 021	12 202	11 099	11 099	7 856	1 153
25 to 34 years .....	195 812	41 372	154 440	24 486	21 866	21 866	15 624	2 239
35 to 44 years .....	166 654	35 286	131 368	21 587	18 742	18 742	11 125	2 626
45 to 54 years .....	111 041	24 539	86 502	16 036	13 863	13 863	8 073	2 197
55 to 64 years .....	102 259	21 408	80 851	15 163	13 247	13 247	8 188	2 171
65 to 74 years .....	98 149	20 408	77 741	15 310	13 686	13 686	9 299	1 902
75 to 84 years .....	55 800	11 286	44 514	8 542	7 738	7 738	5 592	930
85 years and over .....	18 056	3 538	14 518	2 648	2 476	2 476	1 863	317
3 and 4 years .....	30 771	6 929	23 842	4 157	3 762	3 762	2 732	369
16 years and over .....	909 207	189 574	719 633	124 943	110 707	110 707	72 680	14 561
18 years and over .....	880 934	182 901	698 033	120 436	106 701	106 701	70 157	14 037
21 years and over .....	820 853	172 737	648 116	113 626	100 594	100 594	66 175	13 286
60 years and over .....	226 005	46 412	179 593	34 546	30 974	30 974	21 189	4 267
62 years and over .....	205 122	42 091	163 031	31 481	28 302	28 302	19 502	3 875
Median .....	34.0	33.9	34.0	35.3	35.0	35.0	33.4	40.3
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>595 702</b>	<b>126 064</b>	<b>469 638</b>	<b>82 785</b>	<b>73 797</b>	<b>73 797</b>	<b>49 830</b>	<b>9 180</b>
Under 5 years .....	37 480	8 459	29 021	4 992	4 490	4 490	3 375	386
5 to 9 years .....	35 396	7 918	27 478	4 948	4 416	4 416	3 089	455
10 to 14 years .....	33 590	7 621	25 969	4 851	4 328	4 328	2 804	544
15 to 19 years .....	39 898	8 069	31 829	5 388	4 845	4 845	3 138	608
20 to 24 years .....	47 369	9 316	38 053	6 186	5 655	5 655	4 193	524
25 to 34 years .....	99 199	21 029	78 170	12 498	11 184	11 184	8 044	1 122
35 to 44 years .....	84 310	17 932	66 378	11 074	9 640	9 640	5 699	1 374
45 to 54 years .....	57 343	12 470	44 873	8 315	7 190	7 190	4 272	1 132
55 to 64 years .....	54 838	11 440	43 398	8 138	7 160	7 160	4 528	1 141
65 to 74 years .....	56 334	11 749	44 585	8 826	7 943	7 943	5 508	1 062
75 to 84 years .....	36 423	7 365	29 058	5 557	5 052	5 052	3 742	590
85 years and over .....	13 522	2 696	10 826	2 012	1 894	1 894	1 438	242
3 and 4 years .....	14 940	3 349	11 591	2 029	1 834	1 834	1 328	185
16 years and over .....	482 582	100 505	382 077	66 992	59 668	59 668	40 000	7 684
18 years and over .....	468 844	97 261	371 583	64 831	57 732	57 732	38 766	7 428
21 years and over .....	438 569	92 239	346 330	61 413	54 634	54 634	36 646	7 069
60 years and over .....	135 547	27 819	107 728	20 724	18 730	18 730	13 156	2 484
62 years and over .....	124 229	25 524	98 705	19 078	17 275	17 275	12 226	2 275
Median .....	35.5	35.3	35.6	37.2	36.9	36.9	35.4	42.1
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>545 808</b>	<b>115 810</b>	<b>429 998</b>	<b>74 487</b>	<b>65 824</b>	<b>65 824</b>	<b>42 873</b>	<b>8 475</b>
Median age .....	32.5	32.4	32.5	33.3	33.0	33.0	31.4	38.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 141 510</b>	<b>241 874</b>	<b>899 636</b>	<b>157 272</b>	<b>139 621</b>	<b>139 621</b>	<b>92 703</b>	<b>17 655</b>
In households .....	1 104 597	238 889	865 708	155 186	137 550	137 550	90 952	17 505
Householder .....	429 789	90 945	338 844	60 527	53 917	53 917	37 303	6 410
Family householder .....	297 795	65 635	232 160	43 119	38 004	38 004	24 758	5 135
Nonfamily householder .....	131 994	25 310	106 684	17 408	15 913	15 913	12 545	1 275
Living alone .....	110 893	21 759	89 134	15 440	14 140	14 140	11 225	1 175
Spouse .....	232 994	52 387	180 607	33 881	29 484	29 484	18 115	4 386
Child .....	350 545	79 039	271 506	50 488	44 967	44 967	29 517	5 613
Other relatives .....	47 796	9 127	38 669	6 212	5 498	5 498	3 401	810
Nonrelatives .....	43 473	7 391	36 082	4 078	3 684	3 684	2 616	286
Institutionalized persons .....	16 262	2 257	14 005	1 578	1 578	1 578	1 288	129
Other persons in group quarters .....	20 651	728	19 923	508	493	493	463	21
Persons per household .....	2.57	2.63	2.55	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.44	2.73
Persons per family .....	3.12	3.14	3.11	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.06	3.10
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>172 005</b>	<b>35 232</b>	<b>136 773</b>	<b>26 500</b>	<b>23 900</b>	<b>23 900</b>	<b>16 754</b>	<b>3 149</b>
In households .....	159 862	33 053	126 809	24 923	22 324	22 324	15 419	3 021
Householder .....	107 745	22 287	85 458	16 920	15 256	15 256	10 903	1 948
Family householder .....	52 492	10 803	41 689	8 275	7 610	7 610	5 885	788
Nonfamily householder .....	51 071	10 540	40 531	8 083	7 440	7 440	5 781	768
Living alone .....	36 173	7 501	28 672	5 682	4 998	4 998	3 222	792
Spouse .....	14 037	2 899	11 138	2 062	1 830	1 830	1 137	258
Other relatives .....	1 907	366	1 541	259	240	240	157	23
Nonrelatives .....	11 502	1 989	9 513	1 429	1 429	1 429	1 188	128
Institutionalized persons .....	641	190	451	148	147	147	147	-
Other persons in group quarters .....								
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>297 795</b>	<b>65 635</b>	<b>232 160</b>	<b>43 119</b>	<b>38 004</b>	<b>38 004</b>	<b>24 758</b>	<b>5 135</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	135 223	31 131	104 092	19 750	17 635	17 635	12 179	1 932
Number of own children under 18 years .....	242 504	55 207	187 297	34 465	30 803	30 803	21 288	3 307
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>232 994</b>	<b>52 387</b>	<b>180 607</b>	<b>33 881</b>	<b>29 484</b>	<b>29 484</b>	<b>18 115</b>	<b>4 386</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	103 265	24 324	78 941	14 963	13 129	13 129	8 353	1 670
Number of own children under 18 years .....	188 252	44 143	144 109	26 714	23 476	23 476	14 989	2 918
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>50 839</b>	<b>10 453</b>	<b>40 386</b>	<b>7 459</b>	<b>6 916</b>	<b>6 916</b>	<b>5 520</b>	<b>567</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	27 182	5 789	21 393	4 162	3 941	3 941	3 412	201
Number of own children under 18 years .....	46 964	9 543	37 421	6 805	6 472	6 472	5 663	303
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>433 583</b>	<b>90 656</b>	<b>342 927</b>	<b>59 035</b>	<b>52 003</b>	<b>52 003</b>	<b>33 289</b>	<b>6 997</b>
Never married .....	141 027	26 559	114 468	17 364	15 511	15 511	10 255	1 870
Now married, except separated .....	245 018	54 511	190 507	35 308	30 768	30 768	18 930	4 550
Separated .....	6 553	1 538	5 015	1 006	949	949	728	71
Widowed .....	13 244	2 601	10 643	1 939	1 742	1 742	1 226	220
Divorced .....	27 741	5 447	22 294	3 418	3 033	3 033	2 150	286
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>489 236</b>	<b>102 066</b>	<b>387 170</b>	<b>67 994</b>	<b>60 563</b>	<b>60 563</b>	<b>40 562</b>	<b>7 795</b>
Never married .....	126 877	23 345	103 532	15 569	14 166	14 166	10 002	1 564
Now married, except separated .....	243 781	54 434	189 347	35 264	30 722	30 722	18 861	4 568
Separated .....	10 429	2 412	8 017	1 684	1 595	1 595	1 339	97
Widowed .....	65 928	13 729	52 199	10 223	9 325	9 325	6 811	1 138
Divorced .....	42 221	8 146	34 075	5 254	4 755	4 755	3 549	428

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bristol County, MA			Fall River city, Bristol County, MA						
	Tract 6401	Tract 6442	Tract 6461	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6402	Tract 6403	Tract 6404	Tract 6405	Tract 6406	Tract 6407
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	3.2	10.3	129.6	3.2	1.7	1.3	.9	1.4	.7	1.1
Square miles .....	1.2	4.0	50.1	1.2	.6	.5	.3	.5	.3	.4
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 701</b>	<b>7 072</b>	<b>13 852</b>	<b>4 701</b>	<b>6 289</b>	<b>3 859</b>	<b>2 868</b>	<b>5 632</b>	<b>4 888</b>	<b>3 133</b>
Under 5 years .....	317	317	711	317	487	371	182	405	402	200
5 to 9 years .....	364	340	784	364	361	320	161	372	352	215
10 to 14 years .....	361	429	979	361	399	258	179	299	304	205
15 to 19 years .....	351	446	1 079	351	393	255	192	357	320	228
20 to 24 years .....	325	397	1 036	325	524	305	227	502	484	252
25 to 34 years .....	707	897	1 833	707	1 030	558	516	1 162	871	479
35 to 44 years .....	650	988	2 357	650	722	506	358	626	557	376
45 to 54 years .....	434	765	1 803	434	509	340	267	523	412	328
55 to 64 years .....	444	915	1 377	444	542	331	278	513	429	335
65 to 74 years .....	504	900	1 174	504	732	370	297	520	483	323
75 to 84 years .....	200	486	599	200	481	206	183	275	220	152
85 years and over .....	44	192	128	44	109	39	28	78	54	40
3 and 4 years .....	131	161	303	131	200	155	69	144	161	91
16 years and over .....	3 588	5 893	11 177	3 588	4 979	2 865	2 305	4 491	3 770	2 465
18 years and over .....	3 435	5 726	10 722	3 435	4 813	2 764	2 228	4 341	3 644	2 384
21 years and over .....	3 232	5 458	10 108	3 232	4 550	2 584	2 118	4 112	3 441	2 246
60 years and over .....	1 003	2 065	2 629	1 003	1 643	801	645	1 127	986	701
62 years and over .....	904	1 883	2 354	904	1 530	731	582	1 019	887	642
Median .....	34.0	42.2	37.2	34.0	34.5	32.5	34.6	32.1	31.3	34.8
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 473</b>	<b>3 756</b>	<b>7 021</b>	<b>2 473</b>	<b>3 414</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>2 957</b>	<b>2 571</b>	<b>1 651</b>
Under 5 years .....	155	152	363	155	217	184	89	198	197	95
5 to 9 years .....	182	164	387	182	175	177	81	194	166	110
10 to 14 years .....	169	222	470	169	198	126	89	154	140	97
15 to 19 years .....	173	212	516	173	192	146	100	189	158	123
20 to 24 years .....	169	176	482	169	286	188	113	265	265	136
25 to 34 years .....	370	455	917	370	541	323	263	590	432	244
35 to 44 years .....	333	499	1 198	333	355	271	177	294	284	201
45 to 54 years .....	237	397	908	237	278	193	124	276	208	162
55 to 64 years .....	240	493	701	240	311	189	154	264	246	182
65 to 74 years .....	290	515	638	290	456	228	176	292	294	178
75 to 84 years .....	124	323	349	124	327	140	113	173	145	97
85 years and over .....	31	148	92	31	78	33	22	68	36	26
3 and 4 years .....	65	79	160	65	78	72	35	68	85	46
16 years and over .....	1 931	3 182	5 696	1 931	2 796	1 691	1 229	2 374	2 037	1 322
18 years and over .....	1 864	3 095	5 483	1 864	2 710	1 638	1 187	2 294	1 968	1 276
21 years and over .....	1 756	2 970	5 186	1 756	2 571	1 524	1 127	2 178	1 871	1 204
60 years and over .....	586	1 239	1 447	586	1 054	506	383	660	597	407
62 years and over .....	530	1 147	1 304	530	986	473	355	602	550	376
Median .....	35.6	44.9	38.4	35.6	37.1	33.4	35.6	32.8	32.8	35.8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 228</b>	<b>3 316</b>	<b>6 831</b>	<b>2 228</b>	<b>2 875</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>1 367</b>	<b>2 675</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>1 482</b>
Median age .....	32.2	39.4	36.3	32.2	31.3	30.7	33.5	31.5	29.8	34.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 701</b>	<b>7 072</b>	<b>13 852</b>	<b>4 701</b>	<b>6 289</b>	<b>3 859</b>	<b>2 868</b>	<b>5 632</b>	<b>4 888</b>	<b>3 133</b>
In households .....	4 685	6 943	13 852	4 685	6 276	3 796	2 868	5 602	4 886	3 133
Householder .....	1 753	2 670	4 952	1 753	2 788	1 519	1 176	2 357	1 911	1 185
Family householder .....	1 336	2 056	3 856	1 336	1 691	1 061	822	1 510	1 374	897
Nonfamily householder .....	417	614	1 096	417	1 097	458	354	847	537	288
Living alone .....	383	577	892	383	1 008	437	322	741	477	251
Spouse .....	1 020	1 758	3 313	1 020	1 177	684	635	1 117	1 024	722
Child .....	1 630	2 068	4 524	1 630	1 889	1 346	859	1 709	1 665	1 031
Other relatives .....	209	347	645	209	235	176	118	217	169	125
Nonrelatives .....	73	100	418	73	187	71	80	202	117	70
Institutionalized persons .....	—	129	—	—	—	—	32	30	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	16	—	—	16	13	31	—	—	2	—
Persons per household .....	2.67	2.60	2.80	2.67	2.25	2.50	2.44	2.38	2.56	2.64
Persons per family .....	3.14	3.03	3.20	3.14	2.95	3.08	2.96	3.02	3.08	3.09
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>748</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1 322</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>515</b>
In households .....	746	1 450	1 901	746	1 316	565	508	847	757	515
Householder .....	499	943	1 183	499	978	398	342	579	531	330
Nonfamily householder .....	222	406	472	222	599	213	161	303	253	141
Living alone .....	219	400	449	219	591	210	159	300	248	139
Spouse .....	170	385	465	170	256	116	117	179	165	129
Other relatives .....	75	114	225	75	74	46	47	87	54	52
Nonrelatives .....	2	8	28	2	8	5	2	2	7	4
Institutionalized persons .....	—	128	—	—	—	—	22	26	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	2	—	—	2	6	28	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 336</b>	<b>2 056</b>	<b>3 856</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>1 061</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>897</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	641	712	1 636	641	814	582	360	735	700	407
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 197	1 231	2 872	1 197	1 396	1 024	584	1 214	1 194	711
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>3 313</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>722</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	471	624	1 434	471	522	317	274	515	506	323
Number of own children under 18 years .....	888	1 092	2 562	888	942	598	469	877	886	571
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>267</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>147</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	162	64	164	162	259	249	73	189	174	80
Number of own children under 18 years .....	297	102	254	297	411	400	99	285	283	135
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 692</b>	<b>2 768</b>	<b>5 585</b>	<b>1 692</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 104</b>	<b>2 145</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>1 164</b>
Never married .....	486	688	1 563	486	667	336	310	661	514	319
Now married, except separated .....	1 058	1 829	3 477	1 058	1 232	716	660	1 160	1 069	747
Separated .....	22	30	80	22	49	30	20	71	33	16
Widowed .....	55	98	130	55	86	45	48	72	42	30
Divorced .....	71	123	335	71	184	72	66	181	104	52
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 967</b>	<b>3 218</b>	<b>5 801</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>2 824</b>	<b>1 711</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>2 411</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>1 349</b>
Never married .....	425	561	1 236	425	638	478	279	610	473	306
Now married, except separated .....	1 060	1 838	3 468	1 060	1 229	717	652	1 166	1 053	747
Separated .....	54	46	82	54	104	86	32	75	63	24
Widowed .....	275	591	636	275	571	243	184	339	320	178
Divorced .....	153	182	379	153	282	187	95	221	159	94



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6408	Tract 6409	Tract 6410	Tract 6411	Tract 6412	Tract 6413	Tract 6414	Tract 6415
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	2.9	.9	.6	.3	1.0	.9	.6	.4
Square miles .....	1.1	.3	.2	.1	.4	.3	.2	.2
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 311</b>	<b>7 096</b>	<b>2 878</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>3 435</b>	<b>5 975</b>	<b>3 195</b>	<b>2 803</b>
Under 5 years .....	279	624	222	17	274	597	302	218
5 to 9 years .....	294	511	148	7	287	501	293	187
10 to 14 years .....	265	444	161	2	263	341	215	158
15 to 19 years .....	290	484	165	10	266	416	270	172
20 to 24 years .....	284	596	243	25	314	540	272	280
25 to 34 years .....	565	1 246	357	49	539	1 058	529	512
35 to 44 years .....	424	778	256	34	415	615	348	332
45 to 54 years .....	266	579	216	28	314	411	237	248
55 to 64 years .....	277	597	254	31	264	474	237	262
65 to 74 years .....	246	684	453	137	294	577	293	219
75 to 84 years .....	104	444	347	103	165	320	160	157
85 years and over .....	17	109	56	21	40	125	39	58
3 and 4 years .....	110	235	75	9	118	230	124	89
16 years and over .....	2 414	5 418	2 323	437	2 563	4 453	2 338	2 207
18 years and over .....	2 281	5 221	2 247	434	2 455	4 291	2 233	2 135
21 years and over .....	2 120	4 924	2 139	422	2 281	4 019	2 065	2 015
60 years and over .....	509	1 546	995	275	639	1 257	620	582
62 years and over .....	456	1 433	941	271	585	1 177	575	519
Median .....	29.3	31.6	40.6	67.5	29.9	30.2	29.3	32.4
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 755</b>	<b>3 872</b>	<b>1 620</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1 830</b>	<b>3 268</b>	<b>1 689</b>	<b>1 516</b>
Under 5 years .....	137	314	119	7	144	280	142	109
5 to 9 years .....	149	260	66	5	143	248	134	111
10 to 14 years .....	131	228	81	1	136	171	111	80
15 to 19 years .....	147	240	76	6	142	201	128	87
20 to 24 years .....	161	342	144	12	158	318	135	145
25 to 34 years .....	296	661	186	22	273	546	286	261
35 to 44 years .....	214	385	137	11	211	337	186	166
45 to 54 years .....	158	294	107	12	160	231	121	140
55 to 64 years .....	151	307	150	24	149	265	146	137
65 to 74 years .....	138	427	281	101	178	360	170	132
75 to 84 years .....	60	327	228	88	112	218	103	105
85 years and over .....	13	87	45	17	24	93	27	43
3 and 4 years .....	53	124	36	2	66	103	63	36
16 years and over .....	1 312	3 016	1 348	292	1 381	2 531	1 283	1 202
18 years and over .....	1 244	2 931	1 315	291	1 326	2 461	1 232	1 165
21 years and over .....	1 151	2 776	1 249	285	1 233	2 306	1 153	1 102
60 years and over .....	288	1 005	638	217	389	815	385	351
62 years and over .....	259	950	603	215	359	766	352	317
Median .....	29.9	32.9	45.1	71.0	31.3	32.3	31.5	33.4
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 556</b>	<b>3 224</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>2 707</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>1 287</b>
Median age .....	28.4	30.1	35.3	43.5	29.1	27.9	26.8	31.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 311</b>	<b>7 096</b>	<b>2 878</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>3 435</b>	<b>5 975</b>	<b>3 195</b>	<b>2 803</b>
In households .....	3 311	6 950	2 878	420	3 416	5 874	3 195	2 801
Householder .....	1 172	2 938	1 348	315	1 354	2 347	1 245	1 156
Family householder .....	885	1 790	786	66	898	1 576	836	782
Nonfamily householder .....	287	1 148	562	249	456	771	409	374
Living alone .....	249	1 040	545	243	418	697	381	331
Spouse .....	575	1 195	591	42	633	1 058	587	584
Child .....	1 285	2 310	813	38	1 222	2 122	1 211	895
Other relatives .....	160	273	94	12	121	183	84	77
Nonrelatives .....	119	234	32	13	86	164	68	89
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	6	—	101	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	146	—	38	19	—	—	2
Persons per household .....	2.83	2.37	2.14	1.33	2.52	2.50	2.57	2.42
Persons per family .....	3.28	3.11	2.91	2.39	3.20	3.13	3.25	2.99
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>367</b>	<b>1 237</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>434</b>
In households .....	367	1 173	856	258	498	925	492	434
Householder .....	250	871	637	225	378	678	381	316
Nonfamily householder .....	106	538	402	193	227	392	227	196
Living alone .....	101	532	396	192	225	386	225	192
Spouse .....	80	200	174	28	88	178	85	84
Other relatives .....	34	86	40	2	29	55	23	28
Nonrelatives .....	3	16	5	3	3	14	3	6
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	64	—	3	1	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>885</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>782</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	509	1 009	343	17	494	864	488	395
Number of own children under 18 years .....	954	1 782	598	24	932	1 624	916	643
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>575</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>584</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	303	624	231	6	336	538	315	280
Number of own children under 18 years .....	571	1 143	420	8	653	1 028	614	476
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>258</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>167</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	181	347	105	10	133	292	157	102
Number of own children under 18 years .....	341	584	168	15	237	532	266	150
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 135</b>	<b>2 447</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>1 024</b>
Never married .....	411	841	247	67	385	621	357	295
Now married, except separated .....	598	1 257	621	45	662	1 107	611	596
Separated .....	21	98	23	6	31	36	19	19
Widowed .....	35	85	58	12	45	78	45	41
Divorced .....	70	166	44	15	81	125	51	73
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 338</b>	<b>3 070</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>2 569</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>1 216</b>
Never married .....	392	868	254	57	371	664	294	279
Now married, except separated .....	602	1 260	612	45	651	1 110	606	597
Separated .....	68	133	34	7	49	108	52	24
Widowed .....	152	520	367	147	225	448	228	183
Divorced .....	124	289	87	37	111	239	122	133

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6416	Tract 6417	Tract 6418	Tract 6419	Tract 6420	Tract 6421	Tract 6422	Tract 6423
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	1.0	2.6	.5	.3	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.1
Square miles .....	.4	1.0	.2	.1	.4	1.0	.5	.4
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 431</b>	<b>5 496</b>	<b>2 437</b>	<b>2 483</b>	<b>3 316</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>3 644</b>	<b>2 457</b>
Under 5 years .....	135	312	143	187	256	328	251	93
5 to 9 years .....	144	320	112	149	243	220	238	110
10 to 14 years .....	142	334	117	150	237	171	204	127
15 to 19 years .....	158	376	155	167	219	203	214	180
20 to 24 years .....	216	369	258	283	340	356	284	133
25 to 34 years .....	376	803	530	486	723	724	540	246
35 to 44 years .....	337	702	336	324	393	405	424	362
45 to 54 years .....	226	489	221	245	260	315	297	281
55 to 64 years .....	281	577	180	181	232	311	275	273
65 to 74 years .....	256	621	209	187	246	377	301	318
75 to 84 years .....	128	345	122	108	135	260	319	218
85 years and over .....	32	248	54	16	32	55	297	116
3 and 4 years .....	49	128	46	75	104	125	104	34
16 years and over .....	1 977	4 470	2 037	1 971	2 537	2 982	2 907	2 094
18 years and over .....	1 917	4 319	1 979	1 908	2 448	2 891	2 822	2 022
21 years and over .....	1 808	4 077	1 870	1 783	2 302	2 746	2 688	1 927
60 years and over .....	579	1 544	488	403	550	852	1 072	798
62 years and over .....	507	1 438	450	367	503	792	1 017	735
Median .....	36.5	38.2	32.8	30.7	29.9	32.3	37.0	44.4
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 258</b>	<b>2 974</b>	<b>1 282</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 763</b>	<b>2 034</b>	<b>2 067</b>	<b>1 357</b>
Under 5 years .....	68	153	70	91	138	179	111	39
5 to 9 years .....	79	153	58	67	108	100	117	56
10 to 14 years .....	63	160	63	79	129	92	93	57
15 to 19 years .....	67	178	91	77	116	102	116	98
20 to 24 years .....	100	190	124	128	183	194	153	66
25 to 34 years .....	200	408	255	240	371	366	272	127
35 to 44 years .....	170	375	162	143	203	216	228	198
45 to 54 years .....	131	271	111	125	134	172	161	145
55 to 64 years .....	143	333	92	85	130	171	163	152
65 to 74 years .....	145	340	125	99	141	232	179	177
75 to 84 years .....	69	224	85	76	90	167	227	141
85 years and over .....	23	189	46	10	20	43	247	101
3 and 4 years .....	25	68	24	30	56	70	47	12
16 years and over .....	1 032	2 484	1 068	972	1 367	1 654	1 723	1 186
18 years and over .....	1 009	2 422	1 037	948	1 319	1 603	1 682	1 147
21 years and over .....	963	2 288	972	890	1 242	1 529	1 599	1 098
60 years and over .....	319	935	310	231	327	528	748	502
62 years and over .....	284	873	286	213	302	500	714	467
Median .....	37.7	41.1	33.8	31.3	34.2	34.2	42.5	46.5
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 173</b>	<b>2 522</b>	<b>1 155</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>1 577</b>	<b>1 100</b>
Median age .....	34.3	34.8	31.9	30.2	29.2	30.9	31.6	42.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 431</b>	<b>5 496</b>	<b>2 437</b>	<b>2 483</b>	<b>3 316</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>3 644</b>	<b>2 457</b>
In households .....	2 431	5 181	2 328	2 464	3 242	3 725	3 198	2 259
Householder .....	947	1 986	1 070	1 091	1 293	1 720	1 271	836
Family householder .....	705	1 490	561	593	866	1 036	861	664
Nonfamily householder .....	242	496	509	498	427	684	410	172
Living alone .....	208	441	420	429	345	596	361	151
Spouse .....	554	1 182	412	423	588	728	628	567
Child .....	752	1 695	614	728	1 111	1 057	1 107	703
Other relatives .....	114	223	97	115	91	95	95	101
Nonrelatives .....	64	95	135	107	132	129	97	52
Institutionalized persons .....	—	314	—	79	10	—	446	188
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	1	30	9	74	—	—	10
Persons per household .....	2.57	2.61	2.18	2.26	2.51	2.17	2.52	2.70
Persons per family .....	3.01	3.08	3.00	3.13	3.10	2.81	3.13	3.06
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>416</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>652</b>
In households .....	416	918	295	303	406	692	479	485
Householder .....	257	606	187	220	287	503	339	297
Nonfamily householder .....	95	255	92	112	140	300	193	103
Living alone .....	94	250	86	110	136	298	188	97
Spouse .....	112	215	61	57	89	152	101	126
Other relatives .....	44	89	34	24	27	30	31	52
Nonrelatives .....	3	8	13	2	3	7	8	10
Institutionalized persons .....	—	296	60	8	—	—	438	163
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	30	—	7	—	—	4
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>705</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>664</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	290	450	250	302	465	501	455	239
Number of own children under 18 years .....	481	1 125	422	525	824	809	784	407
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>554</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>567</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	224	517	178	208	297	289	308	209
Number of own children under 18 years .....	380	898	306	365	532	487	544	363
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>121</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>83</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	57	118	62	82	148	189	134	26
Number of own children under 18 years .....	90	203	102	140	262	285	222	40
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>962</b>	<b>2 022</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>1 205</b>	<b>922</b>
Never married .....	289	575	380	388	415	383	372	257
Now married, except separated .....	578	1 238	441	443	613	756	682	593
Separated .....	12	23	42	33	29	36	19	7
Widowed .....	31	96	19	27	34	51	68	37
Divorced .....	52	90	92	123	101	117	64	28
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 048</b>	<b>2 508</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>1 663</b>	<b>1 746</b>	<b>1 205</b>
Never married .....	234	576	389	283	416	357	411	321
Now married, except separated .....	582	1 235	439	443	600	755	671	591
Separated .....	23	56	57	36	50	77	60	11
Widowed .....	138	459	101	127	162	270	473	217
Divorced .....	71	182	105	94	156	204	131	65



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.			Somerset COP, Bristol County, MA			Remainder of Bristol County, MA	
	Tract 6424	Tract 6425	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Tract 6441	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6442.99	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6442 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	.9	51.1	—	10.7	10.3	—	—	—
Square miles .....	.3	19.7	—	4.1	4.0	—	—	—
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 948</b>	<b>3 239</b>	—	<b>10 568</b>	<b>7 066</b>	<b>21</b>	—	<b>6</b>
Under 5 years .....	120	195	—	489	317	—	—	—
5 to 9 years .....	155	170	—	608	340	—	—	—
10 to 14 years .....	166	199	—	680	429	—	—	—
15 to 19 years .....	191	199	—	812	445	—	—	1
20 to 24 years .....	201	243	—	753	397	3	—	—
25 to 34 years .....	422	596	—	1 332	897	10	—	—
35 to 44 years .....	380	465	—	1 633	987	6	—	1
45 to 54 years .....	309	318	—	1 432	764	1	—	1
55 to 64 years .....	309	301	—	1 257	913	1	—	2
65 to 74 years .....	375	277	—	1 002	900	—	—	—
75 to 84 years .....	228	212	—	445	485	—	—	1
85 years and over .....	92	64	—	125	192	—	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	45	81	—	208	161	—	—	—
16 years and over .....	2 460	2 629	—	8 653	5 887	21	—	6
18 years and over .....	2 386	2 559	—	8 295	5 721	21	—	5
21 years and over .....	2 268	2 438	—	7 812	5 453	21	—	5
60 years and over .....	861	713	—	2 204	2 063	—	—	2
62 years and over .....	794	647	—	1 993	1 882	—	—	1
Median .....	40.3	35.4	—	39.0	42.2	32.5	—	55.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 577</b>	<b>1 677</b>	—	<b>5 427</b>	<b>3 752</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>4</b>
Under 5 years .....	54	85	—	234	152	—	—	—
5 to 9 years .....	67	83	—	291	164	—	—	—
10 to 14 years .....	88	68	—	322	222	—	—	—
15 to 19 years .....	91	94	—	396	212	—	—	—
20 to 24 years .....	86	132	—	348	176	—	—	—
25 to 34 years .....	216	295	—	666	455	1	—	—
35 to 44 years .....	200	242	—	876	498	—	—	1
45 to 54 years .....	162	159	—	736	396	—	—	1
55 to 64 years .....	182	162	—	649	492	—	—	1
65 to 74 years .....	214	155	—	547	515	—	—	—
75 to 84 years .....	150	153	—	268	322	—	—	1
85 years and over .....	67	49	—	94	148	—	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	23	41	—	106	79	—	—	—
16 years and over .....	1 349	1 420	—	4 505	3 178	1	—	4
18 years and over .....	1 308	1 389	—	4 336	3 091	1	—	4
21 years and over .....	1 252	1 327	—	4 102	2 966	1	—	4
60 years and over .....	530	445	—	1 247	1 237	—	—	2
62 years and over .....	489	405	—	1 129	1 146	—	—	1
Median .....	43.8	37.8	—	40.6	44.9	27.5	—	58.0
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 371</b>	<b>1 562</b>	—	<b>5 141</b>	<b>3 314</b>	<b>20</b>	—	<b>2</b>
Median age .....	36.6	32.6	—	37.2	39.4	33.0	—	36.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 948</b>	<b>3 239</b>	—	<b>10 568</b>	<b>7 066</b>	<b>21</b>	—	<b>6</b>
In households .....	2 906	3 127	—	10 568	6 937	—	—	6
Householder .....	1 255	1 270	—	3 742	2 668	—	—	2
Family householder .....	783	889	—	3 081	2 054	—	—	2
Nonfamily householder .....	472	381	—	661	614	—	—	—
Living alone .....	434	317	—	598	577	—	—	—
Spouse .....	638	751	—	2 629	1 757	—	—	1
Child .....	839	886	—	3 548	2 065	—	—	3
Other relatives .....	94	100	—	463	347	—	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	80	120	—	186	100	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	32	50	—	—	129	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	10	62	—	—	—	21	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.32	2.46	—	2.82	2.60	—	—	3.00
Persons per family .....	3.01	2.95	—	3.16	3.03	—	—	3.00
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>695</b>	<b>553</b>	—	<b>1 572</b>	<b>1 577</b>	—	—	<b>1</b>
In households .....	664	504	—	1 572	1 449	—	—	1
Householder .....	479	335	—	1 006	942	—	—	1
Nonfamily householder .....	259	163	—	382	406	—	—	—
Living alone .....	252	155	—	368	400	—	—	—
Spouse .....	142	118	—	407	385	—	—	—
Other relatives .....	34	40	—	144	114	—	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	9	11	—	15	8	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	31	47	—	—	128	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>783</b>	<b>889</b>	—	<b>3 081</b>	<b>2 054</b>	—	—	<b>2</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	297	372	—	1 221	711	—	—	1
Number of own children under 18 years .....	525	593	—	2 077	1 230	—	—	1
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>638</b>	<b>751</b>	—	<b>2 629</b>	<b>1 757</b>	—	—	<b>1</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	244	318	—	1 047	623	—	—	1
Number of own children under 18 years .....	442	528	—	1 827	1 091	—	—	1
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>112</b>	<b>102</b>	—	<b>342</b>	<b>225</b>	—	—	<b>1</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	42	41	—	137	64	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	65	51	—	201	102	—	—	—
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 139</b>	<b>1 234</b>	—	<b>4 211</b>	<b>2 766</b>	<b>20</b>	—	<b>2</b>
Never married .....	345	334	—	1 175	687	8	—	1
Now married, except separated .....	658	789	—	2 721	1 828	1	—	1
Separated .....	16	17	—	38	30	3	—	—
Widowed .....	57	29	—	122	98	—	—	—
Divorced .....	63	65	—	155	123	8	—	—
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 368</b>	<b>1 441</b>	—	<b>4 580</b>	<b>3 214</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>4</b>
Never married .....	306	321	—	1 004	560	—	—	1
Now married, except separated .....	653	785	—	2 731	1 837	—	—	1
Separated .....	34	18	—	50	46	1	—	—
Widowed .....	265	219	—	548	590	—	—	1
Divorced .....	110	98	—	247	181	—	—	1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bristol County, MA—Con.		Newport County (pt.), RI		Newport County, RI			
	Tract 6451	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Newport County (pt.), RI	Tract 414	Tract 416.01	Tract 416.02	Tract 417
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	59.7	129.6	130.1	130.1	53.9	2.7	8.1	65.4
Square miles .....	23.1	50.1	50.2	50.2	20.8	1.1	3.1	25.2
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>15 405</b>	<b>13 852</b>	<b>17 651</b>	<b>17 651</b>	<b>3 337</b>	<b>3 014</b>	<b>4 245</b>	<b>7 055</b>
Under 5 years .....	821	711	1 018	1 018	207	143	227	441
5 to 9 years .....	963	784	1 124	1 124	213	198	227	486
10 to 14 years .....	1 090	971	1 046	1 046	202	148	200	496
15 to 19 years .....	1 281	1 079	1 206	1 206	202	195	294	515
20 to 24 years .....	1 054	1 036	1 103	1 103	186	230	284	403
25 to 34 years .....	2 170	1 833	2 620	2 620	452	477	657	1 034
35 to 44 years .....	2 633	2 357	2 845	2 845	536	376	682	892
45 to 54 years .....	1 789	1 803	2 173	2 173	440	314	527	753
55 to 64 years .....	1 509	1 377	1 916	1 916	354	351	458	514
65 to 74 years .....	1 311	1 174	1 624	1 624	304	360	446	230
75 to 84 years .....	616	599	804	804	197	182	195	40
85 years and over .....	168	128	172	172	44	40	48	168
3 and 4 years .....	358	303	395	395	89	52	86	531
16 years and over .....	12 283	11 177	14 236	14 236	2 680	2 486	3 539	5 317
18 years and over .....	11 780	10 722	13 735	13 735	2 587	2 413	3 418	5 029
21 years and over .....	11 020	10 108	13 032	13 032	2 470	2 289	3 244	1 156
60 years and over .....	2 887	2 629	3 572	3 572	706	783	927	1 003
62 years and over .....	2 570	2 354	3 179	3 179	640	701	835	36.1
Median .....	36.3	37.2	37.5	37.5	39.1	38.0	38.7	35.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>7 762</b>	<b>7 021</b>	<b>8 988</b>	<b>8 988</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>1 551</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>3 575</b>
Under 5 years .....	366	363	502	502	116	72	111	203
5 to 9 years .....	485	387	532	532	98	91	117	226
10 to 14 years .....	510	470	523	523	96	79	98	250
15 to 19 years .....	583	516	543	543	81	85	128	249
20 to 24 years .....	456	482	531	531	79	114	141	197
25 to 34 years .....	1 101	917	1 314	1 314	233	221	317	543
35 to 44 years .....	1 368	1 198	1 434	1 434	257	180	356	641
45 to 54 years .....	877	908	1 125	1 125	233	173	265	454
55 to 64 years .....	789	701	978	978	173	179	243	383
65 to 74 years .....	735	638	883	883	157	207	256	263
75 to 84 years .....	370	349	505	505	123	118	125	139
85 years and over .....	122	92	118	118	26	32	33	27
3 and 4 years .....	161	160	195	195	50	24	43	78
16 years and over .....	6 284	5 696	7 324	7 324	1 348	1 291	1 840	2 845
18 years and over .....	6 051	5 483	7 099	7 099	1 311	1 263	1 786	2 739
21 years and over .....	5 729	5 186	6 779	6 779	1 268	1 201	1 710	2 600
60 years and over .....	1 641	1 447	1 994	1 994	387	453	540	614
62 years and over .....	1 469	1 304	1 803	1 803	357	414	489	543
Median .....	37.9	38.4	38.8	38.8	40.2	40.9	40.7	36.7
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>7 643</b>	<b>6 831</b>	<b>8 663</b>	<b>8 663</b>	<b>1 665</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>3 480</b>
Median age .....	34.5	36.3	36.1	36.1	38.2	35.1	36.7	35.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>15 405</b>	<b>13 852</b>	<b>17 651</b>	<b>17 651</b>	<b>3 337</b>	<b>3 014</b>	<b>4 245</b>	<b>7 055</b>
In households .....	15 235	13 852	17 636	17 636	3 337	3 014	4 236	7 049
Householder .....	5 250	4 952	6 610	6 610	1 286	1 198	1 594	2 532
Family householder .....	4 253	3 856	5 115	5 115	973	905	1 246	1 991
Nonfamily householder .....	997	1 096	1 495	1 495	313	293	348	541
Living alone .....	848	892	1 300	1 300	274	264	304	458
Spouse .....	3 669	3 313	4 397	4 397	838	729	1 088	1 742
Child .....	5 310	4 524	5 521	5 521	1 019	881	1 298	2 323
Other relatives .....	642	645	714	714	113	142	166	293
Nonrelatives .....	364	418	394	394	81	64	90	159
Institutionalized persons .....	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	9	—	15	15	—	—	9	6
Persons per household .....	2.90	2.80	2.67	2.67	2.59	2.52	2.66	2.78
Persons per family .....	3.26	3.20	3.08	3.08	3.02	2.94	3.05	3.19
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 095</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>784</b>
In households .....	1 982	1 901	2 599	2 599	545	582	689	783
Householder .....	1 221	1 183	1 664	1 664	356	373	436	499
Nonfamily householder .....	465	472	665	665	154	140	176	195
Living alone .....	442	449	643	643	149	135	174	185
Spouse .....	519	465	684	684	135	164	194	191
Other relatives .....	210	225	232	232	48	43	57	84
Nonrelatives .....	32	28	19	19	6	2	2	9
Institutionalized persons .....	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>4 253</b>	<b>3 856</b>	<b>5 115</b>	<b>5 115</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>1 991</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	1 887	1 636	2 115	2 115	399	341	461	914
Number of own children under 18 years .....	3 335	2 872	3 662	3 662	711	558	770	1 623
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>3 669</b>	<b>3 313</b>	<b>4 397</b>	<b>4 397</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>1 742</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	1 671	1 434	1 834	1 834	343	270	410	811
Number of own children under 18 years .....	3 006	2 562	3 238	3 238	630	459	693	1 456
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>427</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>189</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	164	164	221	221	43	60	34	84
Number of own children under 18 years .....	252	254	333	333	62	85	51	135
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>6 130</b>	<b>5 585</b>	<b>7 032</b>	<b>7 032</b>	<b>1 353</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 727</b>	<b>2 736</b>
Never married .....	1 822	1 563	1 853	1 853	355	355	465	678
Now married, except separated .....	3 810	3 477	4 540	4 540	859	752	1 121	1 808
Separated .....	70	80	57	57	13	8	13	23
Widowed .....	166	130	197	197	50	40	49	58
Divorced .....	262	335	385	385	76	61	79	169
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>6 401</b>	<b>5 801</b>	<b>7 431</b>	<b>7 431</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>2 896</b>
Never married .....	1 363	1 236	1 403	1 403	220	236	377	570
Now married, except separated .....	3 824	3 468	4 542	4 542	868	756	1 119	1 799
Separated .....	77	82	89	89	10	29	20	30
Widowed .....	739	636	898	898	168	199	225	306
Divorced .....	398	379	499	499	96	89	123	191



Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
AGE							
All persons	1 055 370	235 851	819 519	154 022	136 505	136 505	90 076
Under 5 years	67 745	16 648	51 097	9 872	8 865	8 865	6 554
5 to 9 years	64 239	15 492	48 747	9 654	8 534	8 534	5 872
10 to 14 years	60 851	14 989	45 862	9 612	8 574	8 574	5 448
15 to 19 years	72 127	15 954	56 173	10 754	9 562	9 562	6 009
20 to 24 years	85 404	17 923	67 481	11 934	10 843	10 843	7 635
25 to 34 years	179 001	40 230	138 771	23 872	21 272	21 272	15 088
35 to 44 years	155 221	34 420	120 801	21 189	18 363	18 363	10 826
45 to 54 years	104 725	24 081	80 644	15 790	13 641	13 641	7 918
55 to 64 years	98 005	21 108	76 897	14 987	13 085	13 085	8 069
65 to 74 years	95 538	20 266	75 272	15 221	13 601	13 601	9 239
75 to 84 years	54 765	11 219	43 546	8 499	7 698	7 698	5 562
85 years and over	17 749	3 521	14 228	2 638	2 467	2 467	1 856
3 and 4 years	27 123	6 645	20 478	4 005	3 613	3 613	2 593
16 years and over	850 381	185 706	664 675	122 867	108 739	108 739	71 084
18 years and over	825 129	179 223	645 906	118 486	104 854	104 854	68 654
21 years and over	771 066	169 357	601 709	111 833	98 896	98 896	64 793
60 years and over	220 107	46 059	174 048	34 331	30 771	30 771	21 043
62 years and over	200 014	41 784	158 230	31 287	28 120	28 120	19 371
Median	34.9	34.1	35.1	35.6	35.3	35.3	33.8
Female							
Under 5 years	552 377	123 042	429 335	81 164	72 242	72 242	48 509
5 to 9 years	32 887	8 106	24 781	4 799	4 302	4 302	3 200
10 to 14 years	31 094	7 568	23 526	4 765	4 234	4 234	2 923
15 to 19 years	29 812	7 321	22 491	4 699	4 181	4 181	2 678
20 to 24 years	35 805	7 835	27 970	5 251	4 718	4 718	3 040
25 to 34 years	42 948	9 052	33 896	6 043	5 515	5 515	4 067
35 to 44 years	90 765	20 431	70 334	12 171	10 871	10 871	7 759
45 to 54 years	78 537	17 494	61 043	10 868	9 440	9 440	5 539
55 to 64 years	54 069	12 249	41 820	8 195	7 080	7 080	4 195
65 to 74 years	52 495	11 296	41 199	8 050	7 080	7 080	4 467
75 to 84 years	54 851	11 679	43 172	8 783	7 902	7 902	5 481
85 years and over	35 800	7 326	28 474	5 533	5 030	5 030	3 725
3 and 4 years	13 314	2 685	10 629	2 007	1 889	1 889	1 435
16 years and over	452 613	98 530	354 083	65 923	58 651	58 651	39 163
18 years and over	440 322	95 378	344 944	63 822	56 773	56 773	37 970
21 years and over	412 999	90 510	322 489	60 483	53 749	53 749	35 915
60 years and over	132 178	27 646	104 532	20 619	18 630	18 630	13 086
62 years and over	121 294	25 366	95 928	18 981	17 183	17 183	12 161
Median	36.5	35.6	36.7	37.5	37.3	37.3	35.9
Male							
Under 5 years	502 993	112 809	390 184	72 858	64 263	64 263	41 567
Median age	33.3	32.6	33.5	33.6	33.3	33.3	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	1 055 370	235 851	819 519	154 022	136 505	136 505	90 076
In households	1 022 218	232 997	789 221	152 021	134 518	134 518	88 387
Householder	404 617	89 215	315 402	59 541	52 978	52 978	36 503
Family householder	278 878	64 284	214 594	42 372	37 288	37 288	24 154
Nonfamily householder	125 739	24 931	100 808	17 169	15 690	15 690	12 349
Living alone	106 140	21 465	84 675	15 250	13 963	13 963	11 068
Spouse	222 853	51 466	171 387	33 450	29 079	29 079	17 806
Child	316 609	76 506	240 103	49 090	43 611	43 611	28 340
Other relatives	40 324	8 750	31 574	6 024	5 321	5 321	3 250
Nonrelatives	37 815	7 060	30 755	3 916	3 529	3 529	2 488
Institutionalized persons	14 887	2 214	12 673	1 549	1 549	1 549	1 271
Other persons in group quarters	18 265	640	17 625	452	438	438	418
Persons per household	2.53	2.61	2.50	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.42
Persons per family	3.08	3.13	3.07	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	168 052	35 006	133 046	26 358	23 766	23 766	16 657
In households	156 114	32 836	123 278	24 786	22 195	22 195	15 326
Householder	105 378	22 162	83 216	16 824	15 165	15 165	10 836
Nonfamily householder	51 381	10 751	40 630	8 234	7 573	7 573	5 855
Living alone	50 009	10 489	39 520	8 042	7 403	7 403	5 751
Spouse	35 606	7 460	28 146	5 657	4 974	4 974	3 207
Other relatives	13 335	2 849	10 486	2 046	1 816	1 816	1 126
Nonrelatives	1 795	365	1 430	259	240	240	157
Institutionalized persons	11 305	1 980	9 325	1 424	1 424	1 424	1 184
Other persons in group quarters	633	190	443	148	147	147	147
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	278 878	64 284	214 594	42 372	37 288	37 288	24 154
With own children under 18 years	122 519	30 187	92 332	19 227	17 124	17 124	11 725
Number of own children under 18 years	215 830	53 123	162 707	33 318	29 684	29 684	20 285
Married-couple families	222 766	51 468	171 298	33 430	29 058	29 058	17 778
With own children under 18 years	96 601	23 702	72 899	14 666	12 842	12 842	8 114
Number of own children under 18 years	174 223	42 758	131 465	26 055	22 838	22 838	14 446
Female householder, no husband present	43 799	10 104	33 695	7 219	6 679	6 679	5 298
With own children under 18 years	21 944	5 510	16 434	3 970	3 751	3 751	3 225
Number of own children under 18 years	35 652	8 924	26 728	6 384	6 058	6 058	5 257
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	403 951	88 675	315 276	57 983	51 007	51 007	32 494
Never married	127 114	25 791	101 323	16 934	15 102	15 102	9 928
Now married, except separated	232 705	53 492	179 213	34 805	30 294	30 294	18 556
Separated	5 504	1 480	4 024	969	912	912	698
Widowed	12 739	2 567	10 172	1 916	1 721	1 721	1 208
Divorced	25 889	5 345	20 544	3 359	2 978	2 978	2 104
Females 15 years and over	458 584	100 047	358 537	66 901	59 525	59 525	39 708
Never married	115 042	22 688	92 354	15 167	13 781	13 781	9 674
Now married, except separated	232 093	53 432	178 661	34 790	30 279	30 279	18 517
Separated	8 410	2 321	6 089	1 628	1 540	1 540	1 289
Widowed	63 764	13 598	50 166	10 141	9 246	9 246	6 745
Divorced	39 275	8 008	31 267	5 175	4 679	4 679	3 483

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
AGE							
All persons	37 106	1 782	35 324	1 086	1 049	952	
Under 5 years	4 035	245	3 790	151	147	139	
5 to 9 years	3 574	180	3 394	109	107	100	
10 to 14 years	3 277	167	3 110	114	112	101	
15 to 19 years	3 524	153	3 371	108	105	93	
20 to 24 years	3 570	145	3 425	92	88	84	
25 to 34 years	7 134	355	6 779	221	217	208	
35 to 44 years	5 120	261	4 859	137	131	111	
45 to 54 years	2 743	117	2 626	68	64	54	
55 to 64 years	2 055	83	1 972	48	42	34	
65 to 74 years	1 354	45	1 309	23	22	17	
75 to 84 years	544	22	522	12	11	9	
85 years and over	176	9	167	3	3	2	
3 and 4 years	1 593	86	1 507	48	47	43	
16 years and over	25 560	1 146	24 414	684	656	587	
18 years and over	24 336	1 102	23 234	648	622	558	
21 years and over	21 865	1 010	20 855	589	565	506	
60 years and over	3 051	117	2 934	61	56	42	
62 years and over	2 667	100	2 567	56	51	38	
Median	25.8	25.0	25.9	23.3	23.1	22.7	
Female	18 627	829	17 798	501	485	450	
Under 5 years	1 959	110	1 849	66	64	61	
5 to 9 years	1 729	74	1 655	40	40	36	
10 to 14 years	1 637	73	1 564	53	51	47	
15 to 19 years	1 656	68	1 588	49	47	45	
20 to 24 years	1 740	84	1 656	53	52	51	
25 to 34 years	3 574	166	3 408	107	103	99	
35 to 44 years	2 500	125	2 375	61	61	56	
45 to 54 years	1 439	51	1 388	32	31	26	
55 to 64 years	1 145	36	1 109	23	20	17	
65 to 74 years	768	21	747	8	8	6	
75 to 84 years	356	14	342	7	6	5	
85 years and over	124	7	117	2	2	1	
3 and 4 years	753	35	718	20	19	17	
16 years and over	13 004	558	12 446	331	320	296	
18 years and over	12 438	542	11 896	319	309	286	
21 years and over	11 261	487	10 774	285	275	253	
60 years and over	1 793	62	1 731	29	27	20	
62 years and over	1 565	54	1 511	26	24	18	
Median	26.7	25.5	26.8	23.9	23.8	23.5	
Male	18 479	953	17 526	585	564	502	
Median age	24.9	24.6	24.9	22.4	22.0	21.3	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	37 106	1 782	35 324	1 086	1 049	952	
In households	34 707	1 685	33 022	1 027	991	910	
Householder	11 910	607	11 303	375	361	329	
Family householder	8 230	409	7 821	247	238	218	
Nonfamily householder	3 680	198	3 482	128	123	111	
Living alone	2 977	161	2 816	102	99	90	
Spouse	3 500	189	3 311	88	85	76	
Child	14 113	691	13 422	445	430	401	
Other relatives	2 867	84	2 783	50	47	46	
Nonrelatives	2 317	114	2 203	69	68	58	
Institutionalized persons	1 255	31	1 224	19	19	11	
Other persons in group quarters	1 144	66	1 078	40	39	31	
Persons per household	2.89	2.69	2.90	2.64	2.63	2.64	
Persons per family	3.48	3.33	3.48	3.30	3.29	3.29	
Persons 65 years and over	2 074	76	1 998	38	36	28	
In households	1 894	69	1 825	35	33	26	
Householder	1 342	48	1 294	29	28	22	
Nonfamily householder	732	26	706	15	15	12	
Living alone	694	25	669	15	15	12	
Spouse	269	10	259	3	3	2	
Other relatives	224	11	213	3	2	2	
Nonrelatives	59	—	59	—	—	—	
Institutionalized persons	174	7	167	3	3	2	
Other persons in group quarters	6	—	6	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	8 230	409	7 821	247	238	218	
With own children under 18 years	5 283	271	5 012	169	166	157	
Number of own children under 18 years	10 936	563	10 373	362	353	333	
Married-couple families	3 788	235	3 553	119	112	97	
With own children under 18 years	2 198	137	2 061	68	66	58	
Number of own children under 18 years	4 370	262	4 108	135	129	113	
Female householder, no husband present	3 720	153	3 567	111	110	105	
With own children under 18 years	2 725	122	2 603	92	91	90	
Number of own children under 18 years	5 966	281	5 685	212	209	206	
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	12 918	618	12 300	370	353	306	
Never married	6 420	274	6 146	179	173	150	
Now married, except separated	4 561	263	4 298	135	126	110	
Separated	612	27	585	19	19	16	
Widowed	287	12	275	8	8	7	
Divorced	1 038	42	996	29	27	23	
Females 15 years and over	13 302	572	12 730	342	330	306	
Never married	5 706	248	5 458	165	160	154	
Now married, except separated	3 975	196	3 779	94	89	81	
Separated	1 008	35	973	23	22	20	
Widowed	1 107	39	1 068	24	24	19	
Divorced	1 506	54	1 452	36	35	32	



Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Rhode Island (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 782</b>	<b>3 507</b>
Under 5 years .....	354	327
5 to 9 years .....	378	351
10 to 14 years .....	355	331
15 to 19 years .....	302	280
20 to 24 years .....	324	303
25 to 34 years .....	656	620
35 to 44 years .....	500	454
45 to 54 years .....	321	294
55 to 64 years .....	255	232
65 to 74 years .....	206	190
75 to 84 years .....	92	86
85 years and over .....	39	39
3 and 4 years .....	152	140
16 years and over .....	2 648	2 457
18 years and over .....	2 528	2 345
21 years and over .....	2 314	2 144
60 years and over .....	462	429
62 years and over .....	409	379
Median .....	27.7	27.6
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 953</b>	<b>1 819</b>
Under 5 years .....	176	162
5 to 9 years .....	179	165
10 to 14 years .....	181	165
15 to 19 years .....	134	128
20 to 24 years .....	153	139
25 to 34 years .....	351	331
35 to 44 years .....	253	233
45 to 54 years .....	161	151
55 to 64 years .....	149	139
65 to 74 years .....	129	121
75 to 84 years .....	54	52
85 years and over .....	33	33
3 and 4 years .....	80	73
16 years and over .....	1 392	1 303
18 years and over .....	1 343	1 257
21 years and over .....	1 243	1 162
60 years and over .....	283	269
62 years and over .....	256	243
Median .....	29.4	29.7
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 829</b>	<b>1 688</b>
Median age .....	25.8	25.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 782</b>	<b>3 507</b>
In households .....	3 695	3 421
Householder .....	1 267	1 167
Family householder .....	871	798
Nonfamily householder .....	396	369
Living alone .....	335	312
Spouse .....	419	384
Child .....	1 401	1 303
Other relatives .....	378	354
Nonrelatives .....	230	213
Institutionalized persons .....	21	20
Other persons in group quarters .....	66	66
Persons per household .....	2.88	2.89
Persons per family .....	3.48	3.50
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>337</b>	<b>315</b>
In households .....	329	307
Householder .....	233	222
Nonfamily householder .....	118	115
Living alone .....	113	110
Spouse .....	56	49
Other relatives .....	34	31
Nonrelatives .....	6	5
Institutionalized persons .....	7	7
Other persons in group quarters .....	1	1
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>871</b>	<b>798</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	485	445
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 017	938
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>441</b>	<b>397</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	232	210
Number of own children under 18 years .....	488	438
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>363</b>	<b>341</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	222	206
Number of own children under 18 years .....	470	451
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 278</b>	<b>1 171</b>
Never married .....	554	521
Now married, except separated .....	494	445
Separated .....	36	31
Widowed .....	41	39
Divorced .....	153	135
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 417</b>	<b>1 327</b>
Never married .....	478	459
Now married, except separated .....	465	428
Separated .....	78	69
Widowed .....	166	161
Divorced .....	230	210



Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence--Pawtucket--Fall River, RI--MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA--RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
AGE							
All persons	20 050	3 024	17 026	1 541	1 477	1 230	
Under 5 years	2 094	357	1 737	189	185	171	
5 to 9 years	2 289	418	1 871	219	218	204	
10 to 14 years	1 711	288	1 423	132	127	111	
15 to 19 years	2 173	253	1 920	135	126	93	
20 to 24 years	2 253	244	2 009	128	124	99	
25 to 34 years	3 837	542	3 295	275	263	241	
35 to 44 years	2 738	452	2 286	190	181	139	
45 to 54 years	1 498	238	1 260	129	117	78	
55 to 64 years	825	139	686	82	78	56	
65 to 74 years	436	60	376	40	38	25	
75 to 84 years	158	27	131	17	16	9	
85 years and over	38	6	32	5	4	4	
3 and 4 years	865	148	717	80	79	74	
16 years and over	13 622	1 897	11 725	975	922	726	
18 years and over	12 894	1 792	11 102	909	859	677	
21 years and over	11 240	1 655	9 585	837	792	626	
60 years and over	981	150	831	96	92	62	
62 years and over	847	131	716	84	80	54	
Median	23.7	24.1	23.7	23.7	23.2	21.7	
Female	10 056	1 578	8 478	797	759	626	
Under 5 years	1 042	189	853	101	99	91	
5 to 9 years	1 150	209	941	104	104	98	
10 to 14 years	840	155	685	68	65	56	
15 to 19 years	1 057	117	940	61	55	35	
20 to 24 years	1 124	132	992	66	65	54	
25 to 34 years	1 938	300	1 638	152	144	132	
35 to 44 years	1 407	237	1 170	108	102	76	
45 to 54 years	736	120	616	67	60	41	
55 to 64 years	443	77	366	46	42	30	
65 to 74 years	226	26	200	16	15	8	
75 to 84 years	74	14	60	7	7	4	
85 years and over	19	2	17	1	1	1	
3 and 4 years	420	86	334	47	46	43	
16 years and over	6 866	1 001	5 865	516	484	378	
18 years and over	6 514	946	5 568	482	451	356	
21 years and over	5 699	880	4 819	449	422	333	
60 years and over	500	67	433	40	39	24	
62 years and over	433	62	371	36	35	22	
Median	24.0	24.5	24.0	24.9	24.3	23.0	
Male	9 994	1 446	8 548	744	718	604	
Median age	23.4	23.7	23.4	22.3	21.9	20.3	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	20 050	3 024	17 026	1 541	1 477	1 230	
In households	19 106	3 014	16 092	1 533	1 469	1 223	
Householder	4 893	742	4 151	399	383	320	
Family householder	3 953	643	3 310	341	328	271	
Nonfamily householder	940	99	841	58	55	49	
Living alone	592	67	525	40	37	34	
Spouse	3 310	562	2 748	270	253	190	
Child	7 968	1 368	6 600	709	690	593	
Other relatives	1 728	210	1 518	98	92	77	
Nonrelatives	1 207	132	1 075	57	51	43	
Institutionalized persons	35	5	30	3	3	2	
Other persons in group quarters	909	5	904	5	5	5	
Persons per household	3.75	3.86	3.73	3.73	3.77	3.83	
Persons per family	4.15	4.12	4.15	4.04	4.08	4.17	
Persons 65 years and over	632	93	539	62	58	38	
In households	622	92	530	61	57	37	
Householder	278	45	233	39	37	25	
Nonfamily householder	67	10	57	10	8	6	
Living alone	66	10	56	10	8	6	
Spouse	94	15	79	12	11	6	
Other relatives	235	32	203	10	9	6	
Nonrelatives	15	—	15	—	—	—	
Institutionalized persons	9	1	8	1	1	1	
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	1	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	3 953	643	3 310	341	328	271	
With own children under 18 years	2 829	487	2 342	249	246	218	
Number of own children under 18 years	6 539	1 146	5 393	586	573	516	
Married-couple families	3 021	506	2 515	243	234	185	
With own children under 18 years	2 189	386	1 803	177	175	149	
Number of own children under 18 years	5 143	929	4 214	437	428	375	
Female householder, no husband present	681	104	577	73	71	66	
With own children under 18 years	537	85	452	57	56	56	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 220	183	1 037	117	113	113	
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	6 932	936	5 996	477	456	363	
Never married	3 040	327	2 713	175	165	130	
Now married, except separated	3 573	562	3 011	275	266	209	
Separated	82	14	68	8	8	8	
Widowed	108	18	90	11	10	10	
Divorced	129	15	114	8	7	6	
Females 15 years and over	7 024	1 025	5 999	524	491	381	
Never married	2 360	267	2 093	148	139	102	
Now married, except separated	3 774	625	3 149	300	279	213	
Separated	191	30	161	16	16	16	
Widowed	442	71	371	41	40	35	
Divorced	257	32	225	19	17	15	

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence--Pawtucket--Fall River, RI--MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA--RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
AGE							
All persons	47 467	3 493	43 974	2 065	1 893	1 893	1 577
Under 5 years	5 417	356	5 061	169	164	164	158
5 to 9 years	4 708	351	4 357	203	195	195	181
10 to 14 years	4 228	310	3 918	164	153	153	131
15 to 19 years	4 397	263	4 134	164	152	152	118
20 to 24 years	5 274	289	4 985	147	139	139	127
25 to 34 years	9 793	707	9 086	353	331	331	278
35 to 44 years	6 178	441	5 737	256	233	233	183
45 to 54 years	3 377	288	3 089	187	160	160	118
55 to 64 years	2 055	229	1 826	192	163	163	126
65 to 74 years	1 311	175	1 136	156	136	136	103
75 to 84 years	581	72	509	61	58	58	48
85 years and over	148	12	136	13	9	9	6
3 and 4 years	1 996	143	1 853	67	66	66	64
16 years and over	32 333	2 422	29 911	1 494	1 347	1 347	1 080
18 years and over	30 742	2 317	28 425	1 426	1 286	1 286	1 036
21 years and over	27 609	2 152	25 457	1 338	1 203	1 203	964
60 years and over	2 947	358	2 589	318	278	278	218
62 years and over	2 558	316	2 242	279	246	246	188
Median	24.7	27.3	24.5	30.3	29.4	29.4	27.5
Female							
Under 5 years	23 758	1 692	22 066	1 042	951	951	797
5 to 9 years	2 606	154	2 452	74	71	71	68
10 to 14 years	2 280	161	2 119	93	90	90	84
15 to 19 years	2 090	144	1 946	77	72	72	61
20 to 24 years	2 192	118	2 074	80	73	73	63
25 to 34 years	2 529	134	2 395	72	68	68	63
35 to 44 years	4 831	355	4 476	188	179	179	152
45 to 54 years	3 134	213	2 921	124	112	112	86
55 to 64 years	1 748	137	1 611	94	78	78	59
65 to 74 years	1 116	118	998	102	88	88	69
75 to 84 years	768	103	665	88	76	76	57
85 years and over	370	47	323	40	37	37	31
3 and 4 years	94	8	86	10	7	7	4
16 years and over	937	56	881	25	24	24	23
18 years and over	16 404	1 208	15 196	784	704	704	570
21 years and over	15 615	1 160	14 455	751	675	675	549
60 years and over	14 038	1 085	12 953	704	631	631	508
62 years and over	1 736	209	1 527	184	160	160	125
Median	1 513	187	1 326	162	141	141	107
Male	25.4	28.7	25.1	31.9	31.0	31.0	29.0
Median age	23 709	1 801	21 908	1 023	942	942	780
	24.1	25.8	24.0	28.9	27.6	27.6	25.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	47 467	3 493	43 974	2 065	1 893	1 893	1 577
In households	46 343	3 467	42 876	2 052	1 880	1 880	1 569
Householder	13 707	1 099	12 598	728	662	662	546
Family householder	10 809	864	9 945	578	525	525	429
Nonfamily householder	2 898	245	2 653	150	137	137	117
Living alone	2 029	183	1 846	127	115	115	99
Spouse	5 888	608	5 280	387	340	340	264
Child	18 630	1 322	17 308	766	719	719	631
Other relatives	4 374	208	4 166	104	95	95	74
Nonrelatives	3 744	220	3 524	67	64	64	54
Institutionalized persons	429	8	421	7	7	7	4
Other persons in group quarters	695	18	677	6	6	6	4
Persons per household	3.38	3.05	3.40	2.88	2.90	2.90	2.90
Persons per family	3.68	3.40	3.71	3.26	3.28	3.28	3.31
Persons 65 years and over	2 040	259	1 781	230	203	203	157
In households	2 006	256	1 750	227	200	200	154
Householder	1 225	163	1 062	148	133	133	106
Nonfamily householder	575	75	500	62	57	57	50
Living alone	546	74	472	61	56	56	49
Spouse	321	57	264	51	43	43	30
Other relatives	401	32	369	26	22	22	16
Nonrelatives	59	4	55	2	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons	30	2	28	2	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	4	1	3	1	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	10 809	864	9 945	578	525	525	429
With own children under 18 years	7 412	522	6 890	322	303	303	258
Number of own children under 18 years	14 985	1 063	13 922	593	563	563	504
Married-couple families	5 860	590	5 270	399	353	353	275
With own children under 18 years	3 823	329	3 494	197	180	180	142
Number of own children under 18 years	7 450	626	6 824	337	309	309	259
Female householder, no husband present	3 901	218	3 683	149	142	142	130
With own children under 18 years	3 089	168	2 921	109	107	107	102
Number of own children under 18 years	6 701	407	6 294	238	236	236	229
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	16 332	1 243	15 089	731	663	663	523
Never married	7 178	455	6 723	224	208	208	163
Now married, except separated	7 296	660	6 636	433	387	387	303
Separated	645	35	610	18	17	17	14
Widowed	205	16	189	14	14	14	12
Divorced	1 008	77	931	42	37	37	31
Females 15 years and over	16 782	1 233	15 549	798	718	718	584
Never married	5 821	320	5 501	211	193	193	163
Now married, except separated	6 857	644	6 213	405	358	358	280
Separated	1 365	67	1 298	46	45	45	39
Widowed	1 015	114	901	96	86	86	73
Divorced	1 724	88	1 636	40	36	36	29



Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
AGE							
All persons	1 032 533	233 122	799 411	152 314	134 960	134 960	88 794
Under 5 years	65 312	16 383	48 929	9 748	8 745	8 745	6 438
5 to 9 years	62 073	15 231	46 842	9 503	8 390	8 390	5 739
10 to 14 years	58 939	14 769	44 170	9 487	8 460	8 460	5 351
15 to 19 years	70 126	15 759	54 367	10 629	9 448	9 448	5 920
20 to 24 years	83 004	17 698	65 306	11 817	10 731	10 731	7 532
25 to 34 years	174 406	39 697	134 709	23 590	21 009	21 009	14 862
35 to 44 years	152 200	34 064	118 136	20 966	18 163	18 163	10 672
45 to 54 years	102 980	23 848	79 132	15 625	13 503	13 503	7 814
55 to 64 years	96 855	20 910	75 945	14 811	12 938	12 938	7 957
65 to 74 years	94 659	20 103	74 556	15 072	13 472	13 472	9 142
75 to 84 years	54 353	11 151	43 202	8 441	7 643	7 643	5 177
85 years and over	17 626	3 509	14 117	2 625	2 458	2 458	1 850
3 and 4 years	26 184	6 533	19 651	3 950	3 559	3 559	2 541
16 years and over	834 419	183 763	650 656	121 587	107 599	107 599	70 170
18 years and over	809 872	177 360	632 512	117 258	103 759	103 759	67 773
21 years and over	757 293	167 614	589 679	110 670	97 863	97 863	63 965
60 years and over	218 183	45 727	172 456	34 027	30 507	30 507	20 838
62 years and over	198 303	41 491	156 812	31 021	27 887	27 887	19 195
Median	35.1	34.2	35.4	35.6	35.4	35.4	33.9
Female	540 958	121 727	419 231	80 308	71 473	71 473	47 874
Under 5 years	31 703	7 985	23 718	4 741	4 247	4 247	3 147
5 to 9 years	30 060	7 456	22 604	4 699	4 171	4 171	2 865
10 to 14 years	28 864	7 223	21 641	4 641	4 128	4 128	2 635
15 to 19 years	34 802	7 750	27 052	5 192	4 665	4 665	2 994
20 to 24 years	41 811	8 947	32 864	5 988	5 463	5 463	4 020
25 to 34 years	88 485	20 169	68 316	12 023	10 730	10 730	7 638
35 to 44 years	77 065	17 327	59 738	10 766	9 350	9 350	5 472
45 to 54 years	53 186	12 139	41 047	8 113	7 014	7 014	4 145
55 to 64 years	51 885	11 190	40 695	7 954	6 998	6 998	4 403
65 to 74 years	54 337	11 583	42 754	8 699	7 830	7 830	5 428
75 to 84 years	35 528	7 281	28 247	5 495	4 995	4 995	3 696
85 years and over	13 232	2 677	10 555	1 997	1 882	1 882	1 431
3 and 4 years	12 736	3 160	9 576	1 931	1 740	1 740	1 240
16 years and over	444 546	97 568	346 978	65 262	58 066	58 066	38 695
18 years and over	432 607	94 450	338 157	63 184	56 207	56 207	37 516
21 years and over	406 019	89 633	316 386	59 878	53 214	53 214	35 489
60 years and over	131 031	27 450	103 581	20 442	18 477	18 477	12 968
62 years and over	120 267	25 191	95 076	18 826	17 049	17 049	12 061
Median	36.7	35.7	37.0	37.5	37.4	37.4	36.0
Male	491 575	111 395	380 180	72 006	63 487	63 487	40 920
Median age	33.5	32.7	33.8	33.6	33.3	33.3	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	1 032 533	233 122	799 411	152 314	134 960	134 960	88 794
In households	1 000 069	230 277	769 792	150 317	132 977	132 977	87 109
Householder	397 750	88 313	309 437	58 917	52 419	52 419	36 044
Family householder	273 707	63 599	210 108	41 887	36 855	36 855	23 802
Nonfamily householder	124 043	24 714	99 329	17 030	15 564	15 564	12 242
Living alone	104 916	21 303	83 613	15 132	13 857	13 857	10 977
Spouse	219 608	50 967	168 641	33 094	28 770	28 770	17 567
Child	308 038	75 501	232 537	48 485	43 047	43 047	27 845
Other relatives	38 528	8 597	29 931	5 951	5 255	5 255	3 202
Nonrelatives	36 145	6 899	29 246	3 870	3 486	3 486	2 451
Institutionalized persons	14 607	2 213	12 394	1 548	1 548	1 548	1 270
Other persons in group quarters	17 857	632	17 225	449	435	435	415
Persons per household	2.52	2.61	2.49	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.42
Persons per family	3.07	3.13	3.05	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	166 638	34 763	131 875	26 138	23 573	23 573	16 509
In households	154 725	32 595	122 130	24 568	22 004	22 004	15 180
Householder	104 507	22 006	82 501	16 682	15 038	15 038	10 735
Nonfamily householder	50 954	10 678	40 276	8 174	7 518	7 518	5 807
Living alone	49 604	10 417	39 187	7 983	7 349	7 349	5 704
Spouse	35 359	7 407	27 952	5 608	4 933	4 933	3 179
Other relatives	13 093	2 821	10 272	2 021	1 795	1 795	1 111
Nonrelatives	1 766	361	1 405	257	238	238	155
Institutionalized persons	11 284	1 979	9 305	1 423	1 423	1 423	1 183
Other persons in group quarters	629	189	440	147	146	146	146
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	273 707	63 599	210 108	41 887	36 855	36 855	23 802
With own children under 18 years	119 215	29 790	89 425	18 977	16 892	16 892	11 527
Number of own children under 18 years	208 982	52 327	156 655	32 859	29 254	29 254	19 900
Married-couple families	219 578	50 973	168 605	33 073	28 746	28 746	17 535
With own children under 18 years	94 672	23 432	71 240	14 499	12 691	12 691	7 994
Number of own children under 18 years	170 392	42 252	128 140	25 764	22 574	22 574	14 224
Female householder, no husband present	42 268	9 951	32 317	7 112	6 579	6 579	5 207
With own children under 18 years	20 770	5 396	15 374	3 896	3 679	3 679	3 156
Number of own children under 18 years	32 983	8 650	24 333	6 226	5 902	5 902	5 104
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	395 878	87 676	308 202	57 349	50 438	50 438	32 039
Never married	123 769	25 438	98 331	16 748	14 930	14 930	9 788
Now married, except separated	228 909	52 942	175 967	34 416	29 950	29 950	18 287
Separated	5 218	1 457	3 761	960	904	904	690
Widowed	12 604	2 552	10 052	1 903	1 708	1 708	1 196
Divorced	25 378	5 287	20 091	3 322	2 946	2 946	2 078
Females 15 years and over	450 331	99 063	351 268	66 227	58 927	58 927	39 227
Never married	112 348	22 459	89 889	15 017	13 646	13 646	9 561
Now married, except separated	228 483	52 903	175 580	34 420	29 956	29 956	18 266
Separated	7 878	2 272	5 606	1 597	1 509	1 509	1 262
Widowed	63 128	13 491	49 637	10 052	9 167	9 167	6 679
Divorced	38 494	7 938	30 556	5 141	4 649	4 649	3 459



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA, CMSA		Massachusetts (pt.)		Rhode Island (pt.)		Fall River, MA--RI PMSA		Massachusetts (pt.)		Bristol County (pt.), MA		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Bristol County, MA				Fall River city, Bristol County, MA	
											Total	Fall River city	Somerset CDP	Tract 6401	Tract 6442	Tract 6461	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6402
<b>RACE</b>																		
All persons	1 141 510	241 874	899 636	157 272	139 621	139 621	139 621	139 621	139 621	139 621	139 621	92 703	17 655	4 701	7 072	13 852	4 701	6 289
White	1 055 370	235 851	819 519	154 022	136 505	136 505	136 505	136 505	136 505	136 505	136 505	90 076	17 463	4 527	7 005	13 725	4 527	6 192
Black	37 106	1 782	35 324	1 086	1 049	1 049	1 049	1 049	1 049	1 049	1 049	952	25	49	8	20	49	47
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 782	275	3 507	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	94	18	13	10	8	13	6
American Indian	3 694	268	3 426	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	92	15	13	7	8	13	6
Eskimo	4	4	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	44	3	41	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	20 050	3 024	17 026	1 541	1 477	1 477	1 541	1 541	1 477	1 477	1 477	1 230	117	81	3	63	81	34
Asian	19 775	2 994	16 781	1 525	1 463	1 463	1 525	1 525	1 463	1 463	1 463	1 220	114	79	45	63	79	34
Chinese	3 329	452	2 877	259	251	251	259	259	251	251	251	184	40	6	25	6	6	8
Filipino	1 505	193	1 312	129	104	104	129	129	104	104	104	67	23	10	5	5	10	2
Japanese	741	94	647	67	56	56	67	67	56	56	56	30	3	2	5	10	2	5
Asian Indian	2 306	398	1 908	61	59	59	61	61	59	59	59	24	21	—	—	9	—	—
Korean	1 380	201	1 179	84	77	77	84	84	77	77	77	30	14	—	—	27	—	—
Vietnamese	897	169	728	48	44	44	48	48	44	44	44	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	4 905	1 252	3 653	743	743	743	743	743	743	743	743	738	—	58	—	—	58	18
Hmong	884	—	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	2 628	64	2 564	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	153	29	124	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1 047	142	905	75	70	70	75	75	70	70	70	51	12	3	10	5	3	—
Pacific Islander	275	30	245	16	14	14	16	16	14	14	14	3	3	2	—	—	2	—
Hawaiian	89	15	74	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	23	5	18	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	—	2	—	—	2	—
Guamanian	124	9	115	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	39	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	25 202	942	24 260	455	448	448	455	455	448	448	448	351	32	31	4	36	31	10
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																		
All persons	1 141 510	241 874	899 636	157 272	139 621	139 621	157 272	139 621	139 621	139 621	139 621	92 703	17 655	4 701	7 072	13 852	4 701	6 289
Hispanic origin (of any race)	47 467	3 493	43 974	2 065	1 893	1 893	2 065	1 893	1 893	1 893	1 893	1 577	137	86	43	88	86	117
Mexican	2 345	268	2 077	144	128	128	144	128	128	128	128	108	15	4	10	4	4	6
Puerto Rican	13 622	1 143	12 479	564	554	554	564	554	554	554	554	502	14	36	3	10	36	17
Cuban	815	70	745	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	13	7	—	2	6	—	—
Other Hispanic	30 685	2 012	28 673	1 331	1 185	1 185	1 331	1 185	1 185	1 185	1 185	954	101	46	28	68	46	94
Not of Hispanic origin	1 094 043	238 381	855 662	155 207	137 728	137 728	155 207	137 728	137 728	137 728	137 728	91 126	17 518	4 615	7 029	13 764	4 615	6 172
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>																		
All persons	1 141 510	241 874	899 636	157 272	139 621	139 621	157 272	139 621	139 621	139 621	139 621	92 703	17 655	4 701	7 072	13 852	4 701	6 289
White	1 055 370	235 851	819 519	154 022	136 505	136 505	154 022	136 505	136 505	136 505	136 505	90 076	17 463	4 527	7 005	13 725	4 527	6 192
Hispanic origin	22 837	2 739	20 108	1 708	1 545	1 545	1 708	1 545	1 545	1 545	1 545	1 282	116	55	42	75	55	106
Not of Hispanic origin	1 032 533	233 122	799 411	152 314	134 960	134 960	152 314	134 960	134 960	134 960	134 960	88 794	17 347	4 472	6 963	13 650	4 472	6 086
Black	37 106	1 782	35 324	1 086	1 049	1 049	1 086	1 049	1 049	1 049	1 049	952	25	49	8	20	49	47
Hispanic origin	4 537	85	3 452	60	55	55	60	55	55	55	55	52	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	32 569	1 697	30 872	1 026	994	994	1 026	994	994	994	994	900	23	49	8	19	49	36
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 782	275	3 507	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	94	18	13	10	8	13	6
Hispanic origin	428	16	412	12	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 354	259	3 095	156	131	131	156	131	131	131	131	88	17	13	10	8	13	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	20 050	3 024	17 026	1 541	1 477	1 477	1 541	1 477	1 477	1 477	1 477	1 230	117	81	3	63	81	34
Hispanic origin	712	38	674	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	—	6	—	—	6	—
Not of Hispanic origin	19 338	2 986	16 352	1 515	1 451	1 451	1 515	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 451	1 204	117	75	45	63	75	34
Other race	25 202	942	24 260	455	448	448	455	448	448	448	448	351	32	31	4	36	31	10
Hispanic origin	18 953	625	18 328	259	256	256	259	256	256	256	256	211	18	25	1	12	25	12
Not of Hispanic origin	6 249	317	5 932	196	192	192	196	192	192	192	192	140	14	6	3	24	6	10

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 6403	Tract 6404	Tract 6405	Tract 6406	Tract 6407	Tract 6408	Tract 6409	Tract 6410	Tract 6411	Tract 6412	Tract 6413	Tract 6414	Tract 6415
RACE														
All persons		3 859	2 868	5 632	4 888	3 133	3 311	7 096	2 878	464	3 435	5 975	3 195	2 803
White		3 657	2 845	5 516	4 836	3 096	3 164	6 835	2 839	452	3 236	5 672	3 000	2 767
Black		56	9	19	33	16	75	104	24	5	68	86	15	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2	3	2	—	1	1	5	—	1	2	9	1	—
American Indian		2	3	2	—	1	2	5	—	1	2	9	1	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		132	6	76	13	18	47	82	13	1	113	182	171	26
Asian		132	6	76	13	17	47	78	13	1	113	181	171	26
Chinese		10	—	27	4	14	1	14	2	—	48	14	—	9
Filipino		6	—	19	2	5	2	2	2	—	4	2	1	—
Japanese		—	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	10	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		1	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	9	7	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	55	140	162	16
Cambodian		108	—	25	—	6	26	50	11	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		4	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Asian		3	1	4	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		12	5	19	6	2	24	70	2	5	16	26	8	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		3 859	2 868	5 632	4 888	3 133	3 311	7 096	2 878	464	3 435	5 975	3 195	2 803
Hispanic origin (of any race)		70	31	72	52	37	107	160	49	9	107	174	57	13
Mexican		6	4	2	8	8	1	4	1	—	1	13	3	—
Puerto Rican		23	4	29	21	1	54	75	12	6	28	75	10	—
Cuban		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Hispanic		41	23	40	23	28	52	81	36	2	78	84	44	13
Not of Hispanic origin		3 789	2 837	5 560	4 836	3 096	3 204	6 936	2 829	455	3 328	5 801	3 138	2 790
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		3 859	2 868	5 632	4 888	3 133	3 311	7 096	2 878	464	3 435	5 975	3 195	2 803
White		3 657	2 845	5 516	4 836	3 096	3 164	6 835	2 839	452	3 236	5 672	3 000	2 767
Hispanic origin		59	29	52	47	34	78	102	49	8	89	149	47	12
Not of Hispanic origin		3 598	2 816	5 464	4 789	3 062	3 086	6 733	2 790	444	3 147	5 523	2 953	2 755
Black		56	9	19	33	16	75	104	24	5	68	86	15	4
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		56	9	16	32	16	67	97	24	5	68	83	15	4
Hispanic origin		2	3	2	—	1	1	5	—	1	2	9	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		132	6	76	13	18	47	82	13	1	113	182	171	26
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	7	3	4	—
Other race		130	6	75	13	16	46	82	13	1	106	179	167	26
Hispanic origin		12	5	19	6	2	24	70	2	5	16	26	8	6
Not of Hispanic origin		9	2	16	2	1	20	51	—	1	11	18	6	1
Not of Hispanic origin		3	3	3	2	1	4	19	2	4	5	8	2	5



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 6416	Tract 6417	Tract 6418	Tract 6419	Tract 6420	Tract 6421	Tract 6422	Tract 6423	Tract 6424	Tract 6425	Tract 6461 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons	2 431	5 496	2 437	2 483	3 316	3 725	3 644	2 457	2 948	3 239	
White	2 407	5 421	2 388	2 369	3 184	3 588	3 557	2 450	2 926	3 152	
Black	7	33	28	40	59	86	39	2	9	39	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	4	4	4	9	8	5	—	3	5	
American Indian	—	10	4	4	7	8	5	—	3	5	
Eskimo	—	10	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	17	9	62	39	23	30	5	10	34	
Asian	6	17	6	61	39	23	30	5	9	34	
Chinese	—	—	6	1	2	10	2	—	6	14	
Filipino	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	5	1	2	
Japanese	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	8	
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	3	
Korean	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian	6	—	—	39	5	—	13	—	—	2	
Hmong	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	1	8	5	3	10	—	1	5	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	11	15	8	8	25	20	13	—	—	9	
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 431	5 496	2 437	2 483	3 316	3 725	3 644	2 457	2 948	3 239	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	85	51	38	70	66	72	8	25	13	
Mexican	—	5	9	1	11	6	4	—	9	1	
Puerto Rican	—	20	11	1	14	15	42	1	3	4	
Cuban	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	
Other Hispanic	7	57	31	34	45	45	26	4	13	7	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 423	5 411	2 386	2 445	3 246	3 659	3 572	2 449	2 923	3 226	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 431	5 496	2 437	2 483	3 316	3 725	3 644	2 457	2 948	3 239	
White	2 407	5 421	2 388	2 369	3 184	3 588	3 557	2 450	2 926	3 152	
Hispanic origin	8	68	42	31	63	55	55	8	25	11	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 399	5 353	2 346	2 338	3 121	3 533	3 502	2 442	2 901	3 141	
Black	7	33	28	40	59	86	39	2	9	39	
Hispanic origin	—	4	1	1	—	4	9	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	7	29	27	39	59	82	30	2	9	39	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	10	4	4	—	8	5	—	3	5	
Hispanic origin	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	9	1	3	9	8	5	—	3	5	
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	17	9	62	39	23	30	5	10	34	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	6	17	9	62	39	23	30	5	10	34	
Other race	11	15	8	8	25	20	13	5	10	9	
Hispanic origin	—	12	5	5	7	7	8	—	—	2	
Not of Hispanic origin	11	3	3	3	18	13	5	—	—	7	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Somerset CDP, Bristol County, MA			Remainder of Bristol County, MA			Rhode Island (pt.), RI		Newport County, RI			
	Tract 6441	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6442 99	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6451	Tract 6461 (pt.)		Tract 414	Tract 416.01	Tract 416.02	Tract 417
RACE												
All persons	10 568	7 066	21	—	6	15 405	13 852	17 651	3 337	3 014	4 245	7 055
White	10 450	6 999	14	—	6	15 235	13 725	17 517	3 309	2 986	4 218	7 004
Black	12	8	5	—	—	52	20	37	1	12	5	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	10	—	—	—	22	8	26	6	10	7	7
American Indian	—	7	—	—	—	22	8	26	6	10	3	7
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	72	45	—	—	—	67	63	64	18	6	15	25
Asian	69	45	—	—	—	66	63	62	18	5	15	24
Chinese	15	25	—	—	—	21	6	8	2	1	4	1
Filipino	18	5	—	—	—	9	5	25	1	1	7	16
Japanese	3	—	—	—	—	13	10	11	6	—	4	1
Asian Indian	16	5	—	—	—	5	9	2	2	2	—	2
Korean	14	—	—	—	—	6	27	7	4	—	—	3
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	10	—	—	—	2	5	5	3	1	—	1
Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	26	4	2	—	—	29	36	7	3	—	4	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	10 568	7 066	21	—	6	15 405	13 852	17 651	3 337	3 014	4 245	7 055
Hispanic origin (of any race)	92	43	2	—	—	91	88	172	11	55	27	79
Mexican	5	10	—	—	—	1	4	16	—	4	—	11
Puerto Rican	9	3	2	—	—	28	10	10	—	5	4	1
Cuban	5	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	73	28	—	—	—	62	68	146	10	46	23	67
Not of Hispanic origin	10 476	7 023	19	—	6	15 314	13 764	17 479	3 326	2 959	4 218	6 976
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	10 568	7 066	21	—	6	15 405	13 852	17 651	3 337	3 014	4 245	7 055
White	10 450	6 999	14	—	6	15 235	13 725	17 517	3 309	2 986	4 218	7 004
Hispanic origin	74	42	—	—	—	72	75	163	10	54	25	74
Not of Hispanic origin	10 376	6 957	14	—	6	15 163	13 650	17 354	3 299	2 932	4 193	6 930
Black	12	8	5	—	—	52	20	37	1	12	5	19
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	5
Not of Hispanic origin	10	8	5	—	—	52	19	32	1	12	5	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	10	—	—	—	22	8	26	6	10	3	7
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7	10	—	—	—	18	8	25	6	9	3	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	72	45	—	—	—	67	63	64	18	6	15	25
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	72	45	—	—	—	67	63	64	18	6	15	25
Other race	26	4	2	—	—	29	36	7	3	—	4	—
Hispanic origin	15	3	—	—	—	15	12	3	1	—	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	11	3	—	—	—	14	24	4	2	—	2	—



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Bristol County (pt.), MA		
						Total	Fall River city	Somerset CDP
All housing units.....	464 447	97 381	367 066	65 866	58 341	58 341	40 375	6 614
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	429 789	90 945	338 844	60 527	53 917	53 917	37 303	6 410
Owner-occupied housing units.....	253 858	51 918	201 940	31 666	26 261	26 261	12 298	5 348
Percent of occupied housing units.....	59.1	57.1	59.6	52.3	48.7	48.7	33.0	83.4
White.....	246 763	51 326	195 437	31 414	26 044	26 044	12 197	5 298
Black.....	3 163	168	2 995	64	54	54	28	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	432	36	396	25	15	15	5	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1 929	298	1 631	122	108	108	50	30
Other race.....	1 571	90	1 481	41	40	40	18	9
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3 271	418	2 853	301	246	246	151	48
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	244 684	50 950	193 734	31 131	25 815	25 815	12 054	5 254
Renter-occupied housing units.....	175 931	39 027	136 904	28 861	27 656	27 656	25 005	1 062
White.....	157 854	37 889	119 965	28 127	26 934	26 934	24 306	1 055
Black.....	8 747	439	8 308	311	307	307	301	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	835	64	771	41	35	35	32	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 964	444	2 520	277	275	275	270	—
Other race.....	5 531	191	5 340	105	105	105	96	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10 436	691	9 745	427	416	416	395	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	153 066	37 363	115 703	27 786	26 604	26 604	23 990	1 049
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	34 658	6 436	28 222	5 339	4 424	4 424	3 072	204
For sale only.....	3 612	733	2 879	393	317	317	218	23
For rent.....	14 296	2 988	11 308	2 180	2 096	2 096	1 919	80
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2 690	452	2 238	394	359	359	297	21
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	7 808	901	6 907	1 310	791	791	62	17
For migrant workers.....	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	6 237	1 362	4 875	1 062	861	861	576	63
Boarded up.....	757	85	672	75	67	67	41	5
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	6 044	1 112	4 932	848	826	826	777	5
2 rooms.....	16 871	3 242	13 629	2 329	2 256	2 256	1 959	72
3 rooms.....	49 206	9 461	39 745	6 424	6 027	6 027	5 296	235
4 rooms.....	87 367	18 666	68 701	13 054	11 896	11 896	9 444	844
5 rooms.....	110 669	23 138	87 531	16 688	14 861	14 861	10 680	1 624
6 rooms.....	88 104	18 982	69 122	13 271	11 581	11 581	7 167	1 673
7 rooms.....	50 159	11 032	39 127	6 728	5 659	5 659	2 774	1 111
8 or more rooms.....	56 027	11 748	44 279	6 524	5 235	5 235	2 278	1 050
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	236 365	45 667	190 698	28 603	22 516	22 516	7 087	5 434
1, attached.....	10 625	1 909	8 716	724	618	618	457	39
2.....	58 047	10 304	47 743	6 863	6 379	6 379	5 137	551
3 or 4.....	70 860	19 327	51 533	15 547	15 352	15 352	14 698	442
5 to 9.....	30 262	9 199	21 063	7 417	7 318	7 318	7 056	65
10 to 19.....	19 108	4 051	15 057	2 428	2 389	2 389	2 311	47
20 to 49.....	12 174	1 681	10 493	1 042	971	971	971	—
50 or more.....	17 802	3 118	14 684	2 336	2 336	2 336	2 336	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	4 946	1 420	3 526	479	93	93	48	2
Other.....	4 258	705	3 553	427	369	369	274	34
Occupied housing units.....	429 789	90 945	338 844	60 527	53 917	53 917	37 303	6 410
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	110 893	21 759	89 134	15 440	14 140	14 140	11 225	1 175
2 persons.....	133 183	27 946	105 237	18 881	16 635	16 635	11 281	2 146
3 persons.....	77 261	17 108	60 153	11 265	9 947	9 947	6 671	1 266
4 persons.....	67 445	15 044	52 401	9 301	8 173	8 173	5 055	1 169
5 persons.....	27 583	6 228	21 355	3 845	3 422	3 422	2 069	460
6 or more persons.....	13 424	2 860	10 564	1 795	1 600	1 600	1 002	194
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.28	2.35	2.26	2.29	2.27	2.27	2.16	2.45
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.52	2.68	2.49	2.56	2.59	2.59	2.48	2.59
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.89	1.97	1.87	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.98	1.79
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	419 939	89 229	330 710	59 323	52 786	52 786	36 373	6 349
1.01 to 1.50.....	7 328	1 379	5 949	964	903	903	725	56
1.51 or more.....	2 522	337	2 185	240	228	228	205	5
Mean.....	.48	.49	.48	.48	.49	.49	.50	.46
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	197 230	38 715	158 515	22 719	18 362	18 362	6 162	4 788
Less than \$20,000.....	565	116	449	91	72	72	26	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1 259	147	1 112	140	101	101	44	15
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	3 722	475	3 247	460	352	352	157	34
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	9 122	1 177	7 945	1 031	815	815	359	127
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	22 442	3 088	19 354	2 275	1 908	1 908	885	387
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	89 103	16 858	72 245	9 830	8 326	8 326	2 920	2 308
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	42 044	11 526	30 518	5 678	4 680	4 680	1 327	1 489
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	13 965	3 192	10 773	1 614	1 149	1 149	266	292
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	6 820	1 210	5 610	698	463	463	99	88
\$300,000 or more.....	8 188	926	7 262	902	496	496	79	40
Median (dollars).....	133 900	143 500	131 100	138 400	136 600	136 600	127 800	141 400
Mean (dollars).....	150 800	153 200	150 200	152 500	146 700	146 700	133 800	146 400
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	174 513	38 728	135 785	28 660	27 517	27 517	24 958	1 050
Median contract rent (dollars).....	394	329	406	294	287	287	273	437
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	398	352	411	311	305	305	294	409
With meals included in rent.....	993	88	905	60	59	59	55	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	685	367	716	278	277	277	273	313
No meals included in rent.....	168 411	37 614	130 797	27 822	26 799	26 799	24 468	973
No cash rent.....	5 109	1 026	4 083	778	659	659	435	76

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bristol County, MA			Fall River city, Bristol County, MA						
	Tract 6401	Tract 6442	Tract 6461	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6402	Tract 6403	Tract 6404	Tract 6405	Tract 6406	Tract 6407
All housing units.....	1 815	2 759	5 881	1 815	3 023	1 571	1 224	2 547	2 055	1 229
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	1 753	2 670	4 952	1 753	2 788	1 519	1 176	2 357	1 911	1 185
Owner-occupied housing units.....	940	2 245	4 004	940	2 788	1 519	1 176	2 357	1 911	1 185
Percent of occupied housing units.....	53.6	84.1	80.9	53.6	23.3	40.4	40.6	29.4	32.6	55.0
White.....	932	2 224	3 980	932	644	610	474	689	618	648
Black.....	1	3	6	1	1	2	1	—	3	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	6	13	11	6	2	1	1	—	2	2
Other race.....	—	3	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	12	17	24	12	11	10	7	7	2	9
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	920	2 208	3 957	920	633	601	467	682	616	640
Renter-occupied housing units.....	813	425	948	813	2 138	905	699	1 664	1 288	533
White.....	779	424	935	779	2 115	842	692	1 631	1 270	524
Black.....	11	1	3	11	15	15	3	10	12	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	—	2	4	2	2	1	1	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	12	—	4	12	6	42	1	17	4	4
Other race.....	7	—	4	7	—	4	2	5	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	15	3	5	15	25	19	8	20	12	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	772	421	932	772	2 092	827	685	1 617	1 260	522
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	62	89	929	62	235	52	48	190	144	44
For sale only.....	4	10	39	4	4	8	—	18	10	8
For rent.....	33	33	57	33	177	20	27	90	100	23
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	11	20	6	9	7	5	20	2	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	9	654	1	3	2	1	2	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	18	26	159	18	42	15	15	60	32	9
Boarded up.....	—	1	7	—	2	—	—	—	6	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	20	3	37	20	71	7	4	106	2	1
2 rooms.....	18	66	129	18	237	74	11	57	27	8
3 rooms.....	123	133	314	123	468	217	125	297	217	82
4 rooms.....	378	348	942	378	761	442	253	497	472	216
5 rooms.....	588	730	1 321	588	783	430	371	684	695	410
6 rooms.....	394	746	1 275	394	473	245	303	577	399	309
7 rooms.....	141	399	833	141	147	89	69	217	133	115
8 or more rooms.....	153	334	1 030	153	83	67	88	112	110	68
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.3	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	776	2 300	5 053	776	196	464	277	211	239	477
1, attached.....	16	21	67	16	14	25	6	19	13	7
2.....	350	254	419	350	376	311	278	295	328	263
3 or 4.....	540	106	133	540	1 383	197	504	1 355	1 140	354
5 to 9.....	63	38	105	63	790	111	151	471	263	83
10 to 19.....	47	20	28	47	69	350	—	74	62	37
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	50	88	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	100	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	6	—	39	6	1	5	3	2	—	5
Other.....	17	20	37	17	15	20	5	20	10	3
Occupied housing units.....	1 753	2 670	4 952	1 753	2 788	1 519	1 176	2 357	1 911	1 185
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	383	577	892	383	1 008	437	322	741	477	251
2 persons.....	555	913	1 609	555	856	438	384	715	575	394
3 persons.....	331	506	950	331	443	284	221	410	400	231
4 persons.....	302	439	907	302	290	231	165	327	311	189
5 persons.....	123	175	405	123	121	85	64	117	98	88
6 or more persons.....	59	60	189	59	70	44	20	47	50	32
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.39	2.33	2.48	2.39	1.95	2.24	2.19	2.11	2.33	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.68	2.42	2.69	2.68	2.28	2.48	2.45	2.36	2.56	2.51
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.13	1.61	1.95	2.13	1.82	2.05	2.01	2.00	2.23	2.19
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	1 711	2 651	4 879	1 711	2 719	1 469	1 159	2 324	1 874	1 165
1.01 to 1.50.....	33	17	63	33	56	43	16	25	31	15
1.51 or more.....	9	2	10	9	13	7	1	8	6	5
Mean.....	.50	.45	.47	.50	.50	.53	.47	.48	.50	.49
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	667	1 994	3 309	667	159	405	231	187	203	425
Less than \$20,000.....	4	6	25	4	—	2	—	—	—	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3	8	11	3	1	—	5	1	2	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	23	20	68	23	6	11	9	5	6	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	47	82	127	47	18	35	27	15	17	32
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	107	209	247	107	38	71	53	41	33	77
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	312	1 060	1 188	312	68	216	111	89	105	221
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	134	485	854	134	25	59	21	32	29	68
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	27	80	335	27	2	6	3	1	9	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	9	32	179	9	1	3	1	2	1	2
\$300,000 or more.....	1	12	275	1	—	2	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars).....	126 400	133 600	149 600	126 400	112 100	117 800	108 500	116 400	117 300	118 200
Mean (dollars).....	128 300	137 700	173 900	128 300	117 200	121 200	112 400	120 900	122 700	119 700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	811	421	896	811	2 136	903	699	1 664	1 285	533
Median contract rent (dollars).....	230	315	459	230	260	173	261	316	256	285
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	257	334	454	257	269	229	274	310	271	298
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	2	3	1	4	—	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	229	—	469	229	113	119	216	388	450	—
No meals included in rent.....	772	391	798	772	2 107	881	674	1 634	1 259	514
No cash rent.....	36	30	96	36	28	18	21	28	24	19



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6408	Tract 6409	Tract 6410	Tract 6411	Tract 6412	Tract 6413	Tract 6414	Tract 6415
All housing units.....	1 276	3 264	1 405	338	1 466	2 513	1 356	1 287
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	1 172	2 938	1 348	315	1 354	2 347	1 245	1 156
Owner-occupied housing units.....	399	498	124	5	220	457	207	369
Percent of occupied housing units.....	34.0	17.0	9.2	1.6	16.2	19.5	16.6	31.9
White.....	394	489	124	5	217	452	206	364
Black.....	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	3	—	—	3	2	1	4
Other race.....	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	10	4	—	4	7	5	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	387	481	120	5	213	445	201	361
Renter-occupied housing units.....	773	2 440	1 224	310	1 134	1 890	1 038	787
White.....	735	2 370	1 213	301	1 083	1 812	992	779
Black.....	23	34	6	3	22	33	6	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10	20	3	1	24	33	36	5
Other race.....	4	15	2	5	4	10	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	22	37	14	4	36	45	19	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	718	2 345	1 199	298	1 052	1 775	977	778
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	104	326	57	23	112	166	111	131
For sale only.....	2	5	2	—	—	2	15	1
For rent.....	79	216	41	14	65	133	66	111
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	47	11	9	24	7	12	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	5	3	—	1	9	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	17	53	—	—	22	15	18	13
Boarded up.....	5	4	—	—	3	1	7	2
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	5	85	84	17	15	19	54	4
2 rooms.....	19	228	210	75	78	138	63	137
3 rooms.....	118	620	302	166	239	383	161	165
4 rooms.....	329	875	363	49	406	664	324	235
5 rooms.....	421	776	246	21	391	751	470	379
6 rooms.....	247	434	135	6	232	395	191	210
7 rooms.....	80	145	44	2	71	97	64	99
8 or more rooms.....	57	101	21	2	34	66	29	58
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.0	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.1	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.0	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.1	3.6	2.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	253	83	25	—	39	156	54	138
1, attached.....	15	12	8	3	6	27	9	4
2.....	122	317	83	12	131	270	130	192
3 or 4.....	548	1 557	423	22	574	1 173	456	536
5 to 9.....	320	881	323	46	486	566	522	236
10 to 19.....	6	103	27	14	71	76	92	28
20 to 49.....	—	63	10	40	32	67	2	1
50 or more.....	—	231	485	195	118	162	87	145
Mobile home or trailer.....	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Other.....	7	17	21	6	8	12	4	7
Occupied housing units.....	1 172	2 938	1 348	315	1 354	2 347	1 245	1 156
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	249	1 040	545	243	418	697	381	331
2 persons.....	321	791	419	55	374	680	314	357
3 persons.....	228	504	180	8	222	432	236	219
4 persons.....	226	339	112	5	199	303	177	174
5 persons.....	95	179	59	1	87	154	89	58
6 or more persons.....	53	85	33	3	54	81	48	17
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.57	2.04	1.81	1.50-	2.19	2.20	2.27	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.92	2.46	2.34	2.25	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.44	1.94	1.75	1.50-	2.12	2.12	2.21	2.04
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	1 123	2 837	1 289	311	1 301	2 252	1 166	1 141
1.01 to 1.50.....	38	80	46	3	38	69	54	14
1.51 or more.....	11	21	13	1	15	26	25	1
Mean.....	.56	.54	.56	.44	.55	.54	.57	.49
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	217	67	18	—	26	119	38	103
Less than \$20,000.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	2	2	—	1	—	1	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	10	—	2	—	2	5	3	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	18	2	2	—	4	9	3	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	30	23	7	—	4	18	9	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	105	25	7	—	9	68	17	58
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	37	6	3	—	5	13	3	14
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	7	5	—	—	—	3	1	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
\$300,000 or more.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	122 400	103 900	105 000	—	108 300	118 200	106 800	119 300
Mean (dollars).....	127 700	114 000	101 900	—	115 100	118 800	118 000	123 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	772	2 438	1 224	310	1 132	1 883	1 038	786
Median contract rent (dollars).....	265	255	230	148	239	251	234	268
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	280	266	257	195	260	269	251	273
With meals included in rent.....	6	5	—	1	—	3	3	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	134	287	—	113	—	350	371	271
No meals included in rent.....	756	2 403	1 214	307	1 122	1 854	1 025	772
No cash rent.....	10	30	10	2	10	26	10	11



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6416	Tract 6417	Tract 6418	Tract 6419	Tract 6420	Tract 6421	Tract 6422	Tract 6423
All housing units.....	991	2 075	1 170	1 228	1 548	2 025	1 400	872
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	947	1 986	1 070	1 091	1 293	1 720	1 271	836
Owner-occupied housing units.....	491	1 089	323	258	317	235	550	701
Percent of occupied housing units.....	51.8	54.8	30.2	23.6	24.5	13.7	43.3	83.9
White.....	490	1 084	319	256	308	233	548	699
Black.....	—	2	1	1	5	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	3	—	2	2	—	2
Other race.....	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	16	6	6	4	2	2	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	488	1 069	313	251	304	231	546	697
Renter-occupied housing units.....	456	897	747	833	976	1 485	721	135
White.....	449	882	734	798	938	1 437	699	133
Black.....	4	10	10	13	14	29	9	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	2	5	4	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	1	1	17	13	6	7	1
Other race.....	2	3	2	3	6	9	5	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	13	9	8	22	24	27	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	448	872	725	792	918	1 418	678	132
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	44	89	100	137	255	305	129	36
For sale only.....	—	6	1	12	6	30	27	13
For rent.....	15	57	81	93	126	238	55	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	11	3	7	49	19	11	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	—	1	3	1	10	2	8
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	24	15	14	22	73	8	34	10
Boarded up.....	2	—	—	1	6	—	2	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	4	1	67	62	10	6	19	1
2 rooms.....	21	10	69	138	53	157	61	2
3 rooms.....	66	111	239	275	213	303	119	22
4 rooms.....	162	314	176	229	439	886	351	53
5 rooms.....	318	632	203	205	456	464	352	111
6 rooms.....	258	590	192	187	255	142	242	208
7 rooms.....	93	238	83	77	64	44	140	188
8 or more rooms.....	69	179	141	55	58	23	116	287
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.5	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.9	6.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.2	5.1	6.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.5	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.1	5.0	6.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.0	6.0	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.0	4.3	5.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	295	836	134	50	68	54	393	706
1, attached.....	6	35	11	3	7	55	38	4
2.....	258	259	154	177	137	107	228	69
3 or 4.....	358	767	495	461	712	218	476	76
5 to 9.....	69	167	297	340	352	286	105	11
10 to 19.....	—	2	68	159	76	654	32	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	31	33	442	54	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	145	194	5	1
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	4	—	—	—	1	5	—
Other.....	4	5	11	7	18	14	13	4
Occupied housing units.....	947	1 986	1 070	1 091	1 293	1 720	1 271	836
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	208	441	420	429	345	596	361	151
2 persons.....	325	639	326	286	410	581	379	308
3 persons.....	187	423	148	179	248	303	231	147
4 persons.....	150	309	111	114	176	172	181	148
5 persons.....	58	118	42	49	72	48	82	54
6 or more persons.....	19	56	23	34	42	20	37	28
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.36	1.85	1.91	2.24	1.95	2.22	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.55	2.53	2.41	2.57	2.29	2.08	2.63	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.06	2.18	1.59	1.68	2.22	1.93	1.94	1.91
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	938	1 957	1 059	1 054	1 252	1 685	1 249	832
1.01 to 1.50.....	8	21	7	26	36	31	16	4
1.51 or more.....	1	8	4	11	5	4	6	—
Mean.....	.48	.47	.44	.52	.52	.52	.49	.39
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	268	734	109	41	49	55	349	612
Less than \$20,000.....	2	6	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	11	14	—	—	6	3	6	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	17	29	3	7	3	4	19	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	52	87	18	4	12	7	49	30
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	131	368	27	17	19	28	201	204
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	46	183	37	9	8	11	57	215
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5	35	17	3	1	1	8	83
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	7	4	—	—	—	5	32
\$300,000 or more.....	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	39
Median (dollars).....	118 800	131 300	154 500	116 300	108 000	120 800	127 300	161 700
Mean (dollars).....	119 700	135 200	154 600	124 500	112 200	120 400	129 700	177 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	456	883	747	833	975	1 485	720	134
Median contract rent (dollars).....	297	304	375	322	286	457	239	398
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	303	303	369	319	300	416	289	394
With meals included in rent.....	1	2	4	1	4	2	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	1 250	163	332	113	313	213	675	—
No meals included in rent.....	440	858	727	821	960	1 467	698	121
No cash rent.....	15	23	16	11	11	16	21	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.			Somerset CDP, Bristol County, MA			Remainder of Bristol County, MA	
	Tract 6424	Tract 6425	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Tract 6441	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6442.99	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6442 (pt.)
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 297</b>	<b>1 400</b>	—	<b>3 857</b>	<b>2 757</b>	—	—	<b>2</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	1 255	1 270	—	3 742	2 668	—	—	2
Owner-occupied housing units .....	594	612	—	3 105	2 243	—	—	2
Percent of occupied housing units .....	47.3	63.9	—	83.0	84.1	—	—	100.0
White .....	591	803	—	3 076	2 222	—	—	2
Black .....	1	1	—	4	3	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	2	6	—	17	13	—	—	—
Other race .....	—	1	—	6	3	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	7	4	—	31	17	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	584	799	—	3 048	2 206	—	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units .....	661	458	—	637	425	—	—	—
White .....	657	441	—	631	424	—	—	—
Black .....	2	11	—	1	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race .....	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	6	2	—	7	3	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	651	439	—	628	421	—	—	—
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	<b>42</b>	<b>130</b>	—	<b>115</b>	<b>89</b>	—	—	—
For sale only .....	4	40	—	13	10	—	—	—
For rent .....	26	32	—	47	33	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	8	11	—	10	11	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	—	4	—	8	9	—	—	—
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	4	43	—	37	26	—	—	—
Boarded up .....	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	101	12	—	2	3	—	—	—
2 rooms .....	48	20	—	6	66	—	—	—
3 rooms .....	134	131	—	102	133	—	—	—
4 rooms .....	148	422	—	496	348	—	—	—
5 rooms .....	222	301	—	894	730	—	—	—
6 rooms .....	340	203	—	927	746	—	—	—
7 rooms .....	182	152	—	713	398	—	—	1
8 or more rooms .....	122	159	—	717	333	—	—	1
Median, all housing units .....	5.5	4.9	—	6.0	5.6	—	—	7.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.2	5.2	—	6.1	5.7	—	—	7.5
Median, occupied housing units .....	5.5	5.0	—	6.0	5.6	—	—	7.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.3	5.8	—	6.3	5.9	—	—	7.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.1	3.9	—	4.3	4.0	—	—	—
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached .....	471	692	—	3 136	2 298	—	—	2
1, attached .....	28	86	—	18	21	—	—	—
2 .....	221	69	—	297	254	—	—	—
3 or 4 .....	281	92	—	336	106	—	—	—
5 to 9 .....	33	84	—	27	38	—	—	—
10 to 19 .....	45	218	—	27	20	—	—	—
20 to 49 .....	13	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more .....	193	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other .....	12	14	—	14	20	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	<b>1 255</b>	<b>1 270</b>	—	<b>3 742</b>	<b>2 668</b>	—	—	<b>2</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person .....	434	317	—	598	577	—	—	—
2 persons .....	368	431	—	1 233	913	—	—	—
3 persons .....	201	255	—	762	504	—	—	2
4 persons .....	163	181	—	730	439	—	—	—
5 persons .....	63	65	—	285	175	—	—	—
6 or more persons .....	26	21	—	134	60	—	—	—
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.03	2.24	—	2.55	2.33	—	—	3.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.48	2.60	—	2.75	2.42	—	—	3.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.50	1.74	—	1.88	1.61	—	—	—
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	1 251	1 255	—	3 700	2 649	—	—	2
1.01 to 1.50 .....	4	11	—	39	17	—	—	—
1.51 or more .....	—	4	—	3	2	—	—	—
Mean .....	.45	.46	—	.46	.45	—	—	.40
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	<b>434</b>	<b>646</b>	—	<b>2 796</b>	<b>1 992</b>	—	—	<b>2</b>
Less than \$20,000 .....	1	4	—	2	6	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	1	5	—	7	8	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	7	6	—	14	20	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	20	13	—	46	81	—	—	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	53	56	—	178	209	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	235	279	—	1 248	1 060	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	110	202	—	1 005	484	—	—	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	6	37	—	212	80	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	1	22	—	56	32	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more .....	—	22	—	28	12	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	129 800	143 300	—	147 000	133 600	—	—	110 000
Mean (dollars) .....	130 200	154 100	—	152 600	137 700	—	—	115 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	<b>659</b>	<b>452</b>	—	<b>629</b>	<b>421</b>	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	305	668	—	503	315	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	315	646	—	460	334	—	—	—
With meals included in rent .....	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	162	—	—	313	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent .....	646	436	—	582	391	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	10	16	—	46	30	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bristol County, MA—Con.		Newport County (pt.), RI		Newport County, RI			
	Tract 6451	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Newport County (pt.), RI	Tract 414	Tract 416.01	Tract 416.02	Tract 417
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>5 469</b>	<b>5 881</b>	<b>7 525</b>	<b>7 525</b>	<b>1 848</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>1 664</b>	<b>2 758</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5 250	4 952	6 610	6 610	1 286	1 198	1 594	2 532
Percent of occupied housing units.....	4 609	4 004	5 405	5 405	1 030	868	1 364	2 143
White.....	87.8	80.9	81.8	81.8	80.1	72.5	85.6	84.6
Black.....	4 567	3 980	5 370	5 370	1 027	859	1 357	2 127
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	13	6	10	10	2	3	2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	1	10	10	2	4	2	2
Other race.....	17	11	14	14	1	2	2	9
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	6	1	1	—	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	23	24	55	55	1	19	8	27
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4 548	3 957	5 316	5 316	1 026	841	1 349	2 100
White.....	641	948	1 205	1 205	256	330	230	389
Black.....	638	935	1 193	1 193	253	325	229	386
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	3	4	4	—	2	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	6	6	2	2	1	1
Other race.....	1	4	2	2	1	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	5	11	11	—	6	—	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	633	932	1 182	1 182	253	319	229	381
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	<b>219</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>226</b>
For sale only.....	37	39	76	76	23	15	9	29
For rent.....	40	57	84	84	27	24	11	22
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	21	20	35	35	7	9	9	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	58	654	519	519	352	4	20	143
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	63	159	201	201	153	5	21	22
Boarded up.....	14	7	8	8	3	—	2	3
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	7	37	22	22	7	5	3	7
2 rooms.....	96	129	73	73	13	7	17	36
3 rooms.....	182	314	397	397	84	61	47	205
4 rooms.....	666	942	1 158	1 158	246	255	176	481
5 rooms.....	1 236	1 321	1 827	1 827	350	407	427	574
6 rooms.....	1 466	1 275	1 690	1 690	415	274	250	389
7 rooms.....	940	833	1 069	1 069	299	131	255	485
8 or more rooms.....	876	1 030	1 289	1 289	434	115	5.7	5.6
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.2	6.0	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.3	5.9	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.6	5.9	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	4 940	5 053	6 087	6 087	1 676	835	1 441	2 135
1, attached.....	55	67	106	106	26	18	24	38
2.....	272	419	484	484	38	220	116	110
3 or 4.....	79	133	195	195	13	94	35	53
5 to 9.....	92	105	99	99	1	55	17	26
10 to 19.....	3	28	39	39	—	15	3	21
20 to 49.....	—	—	71	71	—	—	—	71
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	4	39	386	386	76	8	12	290
Other.....	24	37	58	58	18	10	16	14
Occupied housing units.....	<b>5 250</b>	<b>4 952</b>	<b>6 610</b>	<b>6 610</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>1 594</b>	<b>2 532</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	848	892	1 300	1 300	274	264	304	458
2 persons.....	1 599	1 609	2 246	2 246	451	437	562	796
3 persons.....	1 058	950	1 318	1 318	244	239	297	538
4 persons.....	1 042	907	1 128	1 128	204	173	290	461
5 persons.....	488	405	423	423	79	59	105	180
6 or more persons.....	215	189	195	195	34	26	36	99
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.67	2.48	2.39	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.38	2.52
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.78	2.69	2.46	2.46	2.36	2.34	2.43	2.65
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.97	1.95	2.05	2.05	2.13	2.02	2.02	2.03
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	5 183	4 879	6 537	6 537	1 266	1 186	1 586	2 499
1.01 to 1.50.....	59	63	61	61	16	10	8	27
1.51 or more.....	8	10	12	12	4	2	—	6
Mean.....	.48	.47	.45	.45	.41	.46	.44	.47
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	<b>4 101</b>	<b>3 309</b>	<b>4 357</b>	<b>4 357</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 622</b>
Less than \$20,000.....	13	25	19	19	3	6	4	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	31	11	39	39	5	5	13	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	93	68	108	108	15	25	27	41
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	201	127	216	216	28	59	56	73
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	389	247	367	367	35	105	111	116
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 910	1 184	1 504	1 504	113	341	566	484
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1 009	854	998	998	148	128	290	432
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	256	335	465	465	159	24	81	201
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	97	179	235	235	94	15	30	96
\$300,000 or more.....	102	275	406	406	201	10	38	157
Median (dollars).....	134 500	149 600	147 800	147 800	216 800	125 100	137 500	156 900
Mean (dollars).....	144 500	173 900	176 800	176 800	248 200	129 500	147 400	184 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	<b>613</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>369</b>
Median contract rent (dollars).....	411	459	448	448	508	402	493	467
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	418	454	467	467	526	406	516	462
With meals included in rent.....	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	113	469	313	313	—	313	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	560	798	1 023	1 023	191	307	194	331
No cash rent.....	52	96	119	119	35	19	27	38



Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CUSA				Massachusetts (pt.)		Rhode Island (pt.)		Fall River, MA-RI PMSA		Massachusetts (pt.)		Total		Fall River city	
	Occupied housing units -----				89 215	404 617	315 402	59 541	52 978	36 503	52 978	36 503	52 978	36 503		
TENURE																
Owner-occupied housing units -----																
Percent of occupied housing units -----																
Renter-occupied housing units -----																
Percent of occupied housing units -----																
ROOMS																
1 room -----																
2 rooms -----																
3 rooms -----																
4 rooms -----																
5 rooms -----																
6 rooms -----																
7 rooms -----																
8 or more rooms -----																
Median, occupied housing units -----																
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----																
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----																
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																
1, detached -----																
2, attached -----																
3 or 4 -----																
5 to 9 -----																
10 to 19 -----																
20 to 49 -----																
50 or more -----																
Mobile home or trailer -----																
Other -----																
PERSONS IN UNIT																
1 person -----																
2 persons -----																
3 persons -----																
4 persons -----																
5 persons -----																
6 or more persons -----																
Median, occupied housing units -----																
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----																
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----																
PERSONS PER ROOM																
1.00 or less -----																
1.01 to 1.50 -----																
1.51 or more -----																
Mean -----																
VALUE																
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----																
Less than \$20,000 -----																
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----																
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----																
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----																
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----																
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----																
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----																
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----																
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----																
\$300,000 or more -----																
Median (dollars) -----																
Mean (dollars) -----																
CONTRACT RENT																
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----																
Median contract rent (dollars) -----																
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----																
With meals included in rent -----																
Median contract rent (dollars) -----																
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----																
No meals included in rent -----																
No cash rent -----																

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Providence--Pawtucket-Fall River, RI--MA CMSA	Mosachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA--RI--PMSA	Mosachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city
Occupied housing units -----		11 910	607	11 303	375	361	361	329
<b>TENURE</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units -----								
Percent of occupied housing units -----								
Renter-occupied housing units -----								
Percent of occupied housing units -----								
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room -----								
2 rooms -----								
3 rooms -----								
4 rooms -----								
5 rooms -----								
6 rooms -----								
7 rooms -----								
8 or more rooms -----								
Median, occupied housing units -----								
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----								
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----								
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached -----								
1, attached -----								
2 -----								
3 -----								
4 -----								
5 -----								
6 -----								
7 -----								
8 -----								
9 -----								
10 to 19 -----								
20 to 49 -----								
50 to 99 -----								
100 or more -----								
Mobile home or trailer -----								
Other -----								
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person -----								
2 persons -----								
3 persons -----								
4 persons -----								
5 persons -----								
6 or more persons -----								
Median, occupied housing units -----								
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----								
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----								
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less -----								
1.01 to 1.50 -----								
1.51 or more -----								
Mean -----								
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----								
Less than \$20,000 -----								
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----								
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----								
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----								
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----								
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----								
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----								
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----								
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----								
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----								
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----								
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----								
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----								
\$300,000 or more -----								
Median (dollars) -----								
Mean (dollars) -----								
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----								
Median contract rent (dollars) -----								
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----								
With meals included in rent -----								
Median contract rent (dollars) -----								
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----								
No meals included in rent -----								
Median contract rent (dollars) -----								
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----								
No cash rent -----								

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA		Rhode Island (pt.)	
	1	267	1	167
<b>Occupied housing units</b>				
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units	432		396	
Percent of occupied housing units	34.1		33.9	
Renter-occupied housing units	835		771	
Percent of occupied housing units	65.9		66.1	
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room	26		24	
2 rooms	76		71	
3 rooms	193		178	
4 rooms	296		276	
5 rooms	289		264	
6 rooms	178		165	
7 rooms	104		93	
8 or more rooms	105		96	
Median, occupied housing units	4.6		4.6	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.0		5.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0		4.0	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1, detached	433		392	
1, attached	48		48	
2	145		136	
3 or 4	272		249	
5 to 9	116		104	
10 to 19	101		93	
20 to 49	31		30	
50 or more	87		84	
Mobile home or trailer	13		12	
Other	21		19	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person	335		312	
2 persons	306		278	
3 persons	236		215	
4 persons	180		165	
5 persons	102		93	
6 or more persons	108		104	
Median, occupied housing units	2.48		2.48	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.82		2.76	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.34		2.36	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less	1	158	1	161
1.01 to 1.50		80		78
1.51 or more		29		28
Mean		.60		.61
<b>VALUE</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	338		309	
Less than \$20,000	5		5	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	10		18	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	18		24	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	24		24	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	65		62	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	132		120	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	59		51	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	13		9	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4		4	
\$300,000 or more	8		7	
Median (dollars)	114 300		111 900	
Mean (dollars)	125 900		122 600	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	824		761	
Median contract rent (dollars)	385		384	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	375		376	
With meals included in rent	8		8	
Median contract rent (dollars)	422		422	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	793		732	
No meals included in rent	23		21	
No cash rent				



**Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[1] Median is 400 persons. For information on units and roomings of a census tract, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Providence-Powucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA

Massachusetts (pt.)

Rhode Island (pt.)

Fall River, MA-RI SMSA

Massachusetts (pt.)

Bristol County (pt.), MA

Occupied housing units

383

320

TENURE

Owner-occupied housing units

108

50

Percent of occupied housing units

28.2

15.6

Renter-occupied housing units

277

270

Percent of occupied housing units

71.8

84.4

ROOMS

1 room

2

1

2 rooms

41

40

3 rooms

77

74

4 rooms

103

10

5 rooms

70

60

6 rooms

38

23

7 rooms

28

12

8 or more rooms

24

9

Median, occupied housing units

4.2

3.9

Median, owner-occupied housing units

6.2

5.6

Median, renter-occupied housing units

3.8

3.8

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1, detached

79

22

2, detached

9

8

3, detached

22

2

4 or 4

105

103

5 to 10

76

74

10 to 19

73

73

20 to 49

7

7

50 or more

4

3

Mobile home or trailer

Other

PERSONS IN UNIT

person

37

34

2 persons

62

46

3 persons

93

81

4 persons

75

58

5 persons

51

40

6 or more persons

65

61

Median, occupied housing units

3.47

3.49

Median, owner-occupied housing units

3.42

3.17

Median, renter-occupied housing units

3.53

3.56

PERSONS PER ROOM

person

266

207

0.0 or less

64

64

.01 to 1.50

50

49

.51 or more

86

94

Mean

VALUE

Specified owner-occupied housing units

77

23

Less than \$20,000

4

3

\$20,000 to \$49,999

1

1

\$50,000 to \$99,999

2

1

\$100,000 to \$149,999

3

1

\$150,000 to \$199,999

34

13

\$200,000 to \$249,999

23

4

\$250,000 to \$299,999

7

1

\$300,000 or more

2

1

Median (dollars)

144 800

123 200

Mean (dollars)

149 700

116 800

CONTRACT RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units

273

268

Median contract rent (dollars)

281

274

With meals included in rent

302

301

Median contract rent (dollars)

1

1

No meals included in rent

387

387

Cash rent

271

266

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

FALL RIVER, MA-RI PMSA 27

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol County (pt.), MA				
	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Fall River city
Occupied housing units -----	397 750	88 313	309 437	58 917	52 419
<b>TENURE</b>					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	244 684	50 950	193 734	31 131	25 815
Percent of occupied housing units -----	61.5	57.7	62.6	52.8	49.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	153 066	37 363	115 703	27 786	26 604
Percent of occupied housing units -----	38.5	42.3	37.4	47.2	50.8
<b>ROOMS</b>					
1 room -----	4 603	944	3 659	744	728
2 rooms -----	12 055	2 786	10 119	1 973	1 928
3 rooms -----	38 972	8 359	30 913	5 425	5 116
4 rooms -----	48 871	10 184	38 697	11 184	10 186
5 rooms -----	97 837	16 888	73 897	14 807	13 407
6 rooms -----	79 184	17 897	63 288	12 303	10 796
7 rooms -----	46 598	10 502	36 097	6 323	5 354
8 or more rooms -----	51 440	11 123	40 539	8 111	4 904
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.1	4.0	5.9	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>					
1, detached -----	217 252	43 074	174 178	26 137	20 915
2 -----	8 357	1 599	6 758	564	476
3 or 4 -----	48 651	9 389	39 262	6 335	5 890
5 to 9 -----	53 084	17 105	35 979	13 855	13 681
10 to 19 -----	22 680	7 851	14 829	6 349	6 026
20 to 49 -----	14 607	3 383	11 224	2 032	2 006
50 or more -----	9 911	1 334	8 577	827	762
Mobile home or trailer -----	15 370	2 656	12 714	2 017	2 017
Other -----	4 391	1 287	3 104	415	76
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3 447	635	2 812	386	338
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>					
1 person -----	104 916	21 303	83 613	15 132	13 857
2 persons -----	126 293	27 339	98 954	18 467	16 259
3 persons -----	70 940	16 554	54 386	10 923	9 620
4 persons -----	61 613	14 562	47 051	9 027	7 920
5 persons -----	23 883	5 925	17 958	3 674	3 278
6 or more persons -----	10 105	2 630	7 475	1 674	1 485
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.24	2.34	2.22	2.28	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.50	2.66	2.47	2.56	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.79	1.94	1.74	1.95	1.95
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>					
1.00 or less -----	392 578	86 955	305 623	57 906	51 478
1.01 to 1.50 -----	4 345	1 158	3 187	845	787
1.51 or more -----	827	200	627	166	154
Mean -----	.46	.48	.46	.48	.49
<b>VALUE</b>					
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	191 563	38 017	153 546	22 362	18 077
Less than \$20,000 -----	516	108	408	85	68
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 162	145	1 017	137	99
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 485	470	3 015	451	347
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	8 641	1 157	7 484	1 017	805
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	21 440	3 036	18 404	2 241	1 879
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	86 760	16 553	70 207	9 665	8 185
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	41 138	11 326	29 812	5 593	4 615
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	13 684	3 129	10 555	1 588	1 131
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	6 690	1 184	5 506	691	458
\$300,000 or more -----	8 047	909	7 138	894	490
Median (dollars) -----	134 300	143 500	131 600	138 400	136 700
Mean (dollars) -----	151 400	153 100	150 900	152 600	146 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>					
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	151 811	37 077	114 734	27 590	26 469
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	395	326	409	293	286
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	400	351	416	311	305
With meals included in rent -----	802	81	721	55	50
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	770	364	815	283	278
No meals included in rent -----	146 151	35 989	110 162	26 771	25 766
No cash rent -----	4 858	1 007	3 851	764	649



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Bristol County (pt.), MA		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Bristol County, MA)			
						Total	Fall River city	Tract 6401	Tract 6442	Tract 6446	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA
<b>ANCESTRY</b>											
All persons	1 141 525	241 874	899 651	157 272	139 621	139 621	92 703	4 701	7 068	13 852	4 701
Ancestry specified	1 070 089	229 035	841 054	149 345	132 612	132 612	87 598	4 496	6 801	13 157	4 496
Single ancestry	694 848	150 581	544 267	106 788	96 990	96 990	67 651	3 419	4 497	8 641	3 419
Multiple ancestry	375 241	78 454	296 787	42 577	35 622	35 622	19 947	1 077	2 304	4 516	1 077
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	71 436	12 839	58 597	7 907	7 009	7 009	5 105	205	267	695	205
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>											
Total ancestries reported	2 283 050	483 748	1 799 302	314 544	279 242	279 242	185 406	9 402	14 136	27 704	9 402
Arab	8 243	2 281	5 962	1 747	1 605	1 605	1 164	6	169	69	6
Austrian	2 898	440	2 458	291	257	257	137	6	16	69	6
Belgian	1 418	219	1 199	85	78	78	78	11	6	59	11
Canadian	6 805	1 637	5 168	603	507	507	293	8	6	9	8
Czech	1 147	103	1 044	47	47	47	23	15	7	69	15
Danish	2 224	589	1 635	168	157	157	43	16	8	70	16
Dutch	6 659	1 472	5 187	478	344	344	168	40	166	2 607	40
English	176 458	37 143	139 315	20 471	16 081	16 081	7 558	3 168	1 166	2 607	3 168
Finnish	1 397	313	1 084	78	69	69	42	820	1 162	2 644	820
French (except Basque)	166 731	42 581	124 150	26 244	23 709	23 709	15 327	820	1 162	2 644	820
French Canadian	91 942	22 544	69 398	13 745	12 449	12 449	7 269	392	789	1 574	392
German	72 004	12 207	59 797	4 841	3 636	3 636	1 821	133	173	551	133
Greek	6 393	1 087	5 306	311	262	262	112	9	41	91	9
Hungarian	2 787	436	2 351	111	90	90	40	59	21	21	59
Irish	232 855	46 772	186 083	23 243	19 729	19 729	10 902	563	1 122	1 836	563
Italian	200 297	17 914	182 383	7 037	5 847	5 847	3 547	114	296	600	114
Lithuanian	5 070	1 027	4 043	298	262	262	193	42	42	18	42
Norwegian	3 719	649	3 070	293	204	204	69	6	648	111	6
Polish	55 643	12 618	43 025	8 151	7 092	7 092	4 313	247	2 600	887	247
Portuguese	158 209	72 569	85 640	69 283	63 494	63 494	46 329	2 600	2 967	5 326	2 600
Romanian	1 168	120	1 048	29	24	24	24	—	—	—	—
Russian	12 453	1 120	11 333	522	470	470	278	—	45	17	—
Scottish-Irish	13 841	2 598	11 243	981	708	708	352	48	55	93	48
Scotch	25 217	5 155	20 062	1 839	1 471	1 471	646	29	8	255	29
Slavak	2 136	393	1 743	139	108	108	66	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	12 920	723	12 197	465	456	456	394	4	28	—	4
Swedish	23 742	3 967	19 775	951	646	646	194	15	—	—	15
Swiss	1 497	285	1 212	93	65	65	26	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	4 231	851	3 380	494	450	450	265	6	70	32	6
United States or American	23 262	539	18 440	2 929	2 569	2 569	1 814	38	47	223	38
Welsh	3 114	539	2 575	217	167	167	51	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2 250	232	2 018	52	52	52	45	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	285	24	261	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	936 862	186 352	750 530	127 391	115 403	115 403	81 489	3 947	5 111	10 169	3 947
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	9 341	25	9 316	25	25	25	7	—	—	—	—
Central American	5 952	473	5 479	73	73	73	16	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	4 441	406	4 035	27	27	27	16	—	—	—	—
Honduran	254	46	208	46	46	46	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	136	6	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	205	6	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	906	15	891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	7 273	391	6 882	256	249	249	189	—	—	7	—
Argentinean	276	79	197	79	79	79	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	142	56	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	5 165	44	5 121	22	15	15	8	—	—	7	—
Ecuadorian	484	115	369	66	66	66	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	523	97	426	89	89	89	36	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	164	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	519	—	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 6403	Tract 6404	Tract 6405	Tract 6406	Tract 6407	Tract 6408	Tract 6409	Tract 6410	Tract 6411	Tract 6412	Tract 6413	Tract 6414	Tract 6415
ANCESTRY	All persons	3 859	2 868	5 632	4 888	3 133	3 311	7 096	2 876	466	3 435	5 975	3 195	2 775
	Ancestry specified	3 684	2 719	5 306	4 496	3 035	3 141	6 820	2 619	447	3 240	5 675	2 980	2 644
	Single ancestry	2 415	2 075	3 960	3 475	2 515	2 379	5 741	2 284	349	2 597	4 673	2 507	2 038
	Multiple ancestry	1 269	644	1 346	1 021	520	762	1 079	335	98	643	1 002	473	606
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	175	149	326	392	98	170	276	257	19	195	300	215	131
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		7 718	5 736	11 264	9 776	6 266	6 622	14 192	5 752	932	6 870	11 950	6 390	5 550
Arab		42	32	99	19	28	33	43	—	—	40	141	29	27
Austrian		—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		14	7	11	—	33	—	27	17	7	—	10	14	14
Czech		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch		—	—	45	8	—	—	23	—	—	13	24	—	19
English		328	253	479	434	203	154	472	94	58	113	348	149	205
Finnish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		816	580	1 018	643	632	685	1 132	331	160	463	869	384	635
French Canadian		367	209	514	303	322	191	532	60	25	169	341	150	492
German		63	21	127	69	73	59	121	22	—	62	71	110	47
Greek		—	—	—	—	—	—	28	6	—	34	—	—	—
Hungarian		8	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish		582	291	650	451	265	297	638	214	102	230	534	90	228
Italian		230	201	153	105	128	101	163	32	6	106	262	54	67
Lithuanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	46	—
Norwegian		—	—	—	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Polish		170	279	405	447	174	205	203	32	—	67	129	81	63
Portuguese		1 805	1 364	2 769	2 804	1 542	1 731	3 925	2 010	142	2 168	3 077	1 983	1 279
Rumanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		—	6	26	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	13
Scotch-Irish		62	5	—	—	6	—	18	7	—	8	38	16	—
Scottish		35	20	28	56	6	—	29	5	—	21	9	49	6
Slovak		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Subsaharan African		—	—	20	28	18	—	124	9	6	56	25	—	—
Swedish		18	—	—	7	7	—	10	3	—	6	12	18	—
Swiss		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian		18	18	20	7	19	30	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		95	46	73	49	53	105	119	42	20	123	182	52	106
Welsh		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		5	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		3 035	2 385	4 775	4 322	2 754	3 002	6 517	2 855	400	3 174	5 792	3 122	2 343
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		6	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	44	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	44	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Can.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area												
Tract 6416	Tract 6417	Tract 6418	Tract 6419	Tract 6420	Tract 6421	Tract 6422	Tract 6423	Tract 6424	Tract 6425	Tract 6461 (pt.)		
ANCESTRY												
All persons												
2 459	5 496	2 519	2 401	3 316	3 725	3 644	2 475	2 930	3 239	-		
2 354	5 320	2 364	2 271	3 063	3 594	3 323	2 405	2 844	3 078	-		
1 571	4 075	1 697	1 808	2 390	2 662	2 534	1 637	2 233	2 186	-		
783	1 245	687	463	673	932	789	768	611	892	-		
105	176	155	130	253	131	321	70	86	161	-		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
4 918	10 992	5 038	4 802	6 632	7 450	7 288	4 950	5 860	6 478	-		
60	184	38	20	23	67	21	114	52	41	-		
-	9	9	-	-	7	17	21	16	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18	-	-	-	18	29	14	9	13	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-		
-	-	-	11	-	-	6	-	13	6	-		
-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-		
234	527	267	204	329	242	350	442	306	467	-		
-	-	-	-	-	12	23	7	6	-	-		
494	639	468	344	509	604	486	440	530	587	-		
643	403	214	70	131	348	302	138	280	312	-		
41	133	70	52	42	152	43	125	28	94	-		
-	8	17	-	-	7	-	6	6	-	-		
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	-	6	-		
335	911	481	285	267	499	440	734	718	533	-		
173	298	163	92	121	202	208	97	132	131	-		
-	-	-	7	-	-	6	18	26	5	-		
-	8	136	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-		
112	143	820	119	54	260	135	167	189	131	-		
879	2 915	-	1 278	1 973	1 622	1 771	509	925	1 287	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	43	-	8	16	-	-	8	6	-		
6	-	25	-	-	25	32	79	13	57	-		
19	55	5	5	34	59	57	29	15	24	-		
12	-	-	-	-	-	7	29	19	23	-		
10	13	11	-	13	17	-	-	-	25	-		
6	7	14	4	13	17	9	-	12	24	-		
19	-	15	15	-	17	9	23	7	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	15	64	11	10	7	24	-	-	-	-		
71	59	68	75	34	66	18	32	34	73	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	25	-		
-	-	-	-	5	9	-	9	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1 786	4 657	2 113	2 197	3 039	3 136	3 309	1 874	2 474	2 568	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	48	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	10		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		
-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-		
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Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Somerset CDP, Bristol County, MA			Remainder of Bristol County, MA			Newport County, RI						
	Tract 6441	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6442.99	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6451	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Newport County (pt.), RI	Tract 414	Tract 416.01	Tract 416.02	Tract 417
ANCESTRY													
All persons	10 568	7 068	19	—	—	15 411	13 852	17 651	17 651	3 339	3 014	4 245	7 053
Ancestry specified	10 393	6 801	—	—	—	14 643	13 157	16 753	16 753	3 155	2 869	4 072	6 657
Single ancestry	6 933	4 497	—	—	—	9 268	8 641	9 798	9 798	1 650	1 915	2 540	3 693
Multiple ancestry	3 460	2 304	—	—	—	5 395	4 516	6 955	6 955	1 505	954	1 532	2 964
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	175	267	19	—	—	748	695	898	898	184	145	173	396
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	21 136	14 136	38	—	—	30 822	27 704	35 302	35 302	6 678	6 028	8 490	14 106
Arab	135	169	—	—	—	68	69	142	142	31	13	20	78
Austrian	55	16	—	—	—	49	—	34	34	15	—	—	19
Belgian	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Canadian	53	6	—	—	—	96	—	96	96	5	—	17	74
Czech	8	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	37	—	—	—	—	8	69	11	11	—	—	—	—
Dutch	32	8	—	—	—	—	70	134	134	34	13	23	64
English	2 002	1 166	—	—	—	2 748	2 607	4 390	4 390	1 384	517	994	1 495
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	1 624	1 162	—	—	—	2 952	2 644	2 535	2 535	293	422	651	1 169
French Canadian	971	789	—	—	—	1 846	1 574	1 296	1 296	148	177	393	578
German	407	173	—	—	—	684	551	1 205	1 205	239	153	225	588
Greek	18	41	—	—	—	—	91	49	49	11	23	6	9
Hungarian	9	—	—	—	—	20	21	21	21	—	—	21	—
Irish	2 298	1 122	—	—	—	3 571	1 836	3 514	3 514	751	502	1 080	1 181
Italian	498	296	—	—	—	906	600	1 190	1 190	170	143	312	565
Lithuanian	9	42	—	—	—	—	18	36	36	—	—	9	27
Norwegian	9	—	—	—	—	15	111	89	89	54	11	6	18
Polish	613	648	—	—	—	631	887	1 059	1 059	123	185	249	502
Portuguese	4 047	2 967	—	—	—	4 825	5 326	5 789	5 789	724	1 371	1 289	2 405
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	—
Russian	54	45	—	—	—	76	17	52	52	30	12	—	10
Scotch-Irish	57	55	—	—	—	151	93	273	273	125	27	41	80
Scottish	149	112	—	—	—	309	255	368	368	98	56	28	186
Slovak	—	8	—	—	—	27	7	31	31	—	22	—	9
Subsaharan African	22	—	—	—	—	40	—	9	9	—	—	9	—
Swedish	32	28	—	—	—	171	221	305	305	128	6	60	111
Swiss	7	—	—	—	—	—	32	28	28	15	7	6	7
Ukrainian	52	70	—	—	—	54	9	44	44	7	25	4	8
United States or American	218	47	—	—	—	267	223	360	360	116	28	55	161
Welsh	45	—	—	—	—	33	38	50	50	—	4	7	39
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	7 498	5 111	38	—	—	11 098	10 169	11 988	11 988	2 107	2 261	2 968	4 652
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	46	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	46	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	29	—	—	—	—	24	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	29	—	—	—	—	24	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Bristol County (pt.), MA		
						Total	Fall River city	Somerset CDP
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 141 525	241 874	899 651	157 272	139 621	139 621	92 703	17 655
Native	1 023 176	214 026	809 150	134 300	117 371	117 371	73 496	16 198
Foreign born	118 349	27 848	90 501	22 972	22 250	22 250	19 207	1 457
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	20 785	4 846	15 939	4 345	4 254	4 254	3 766	273
Persons 5 years and over	1 064 284	224 543	839 741	147 069	130 436	130 436	85 856	16 849
In linguistically isolated households	46 746	10 541	36 205	9 393	9 236	9 236	8 296	511
Speak a language other than English	199 944	48 436	151 508	40 871	39 124	39 124	32 059	3 559
Do not speak English "very well"	83 110	19 526	63 584	17 013	16 544	16 544	13 964	1 193
Speak Spanish	36 374	2 072	34 302	880	869	869	709	76
Do not speak English "very well"	20 207	885	19 322	362	362	362	326	—
Linguistically isolated	13 502	456	13 046	268	268	268	268	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	13 662	1 645	12 017	695	671	671	633	13
Do not speak English "very well"	7 881	960	6 921	499	499	499	476	6
Linguistically isolated	5 693	750	4 943	408	408	408	408	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	285 646	57 072	228 574	36 430	32 407	32 407	20 901	4 181
Preprimary school	19 349	4 699	14 650	2 529	2 167	2 167	1 298	281
Public school	10 948	2 690	8 258	1 544	1 335	1 335	876	186
Elementary or high school	171 339	38 374	132 965	25 102	22 477	22 477	15 095	2 521
Public school	148 943	34 304	114 639	22 077	19 831	19 831	13 166	2 401
College	94 958	13 999	80 959	8 799	7 763	7 763	4 508	1 379
Public college	58 256	9 494	48 762	6 731	6 018	6 018	3 651	1 070
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	749 482	158 077	591 405	103 966	91 786	91 786	59 853	12 382
Less than 9th grade	98 159	29 545	68 614	25 948	24 506	24 506	19 802	2 028
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	129 345	25 360	103 985	18 549	16 761	16 761	12 102	1 703
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	218 711	45 439	173 272	27 484	23 857	23 857	14 327	3 481
Some college, no degree	109 145	21 991	87 154	12 481	10 626	10 626	5 991	1 860
Associate degree	47 207	10 442	36 765	5 511	4 707	4 707	2 586	685
Bachelor's degree	94 628	17 723	76 905	9 547	7 705	7 705	3 406	1 790
Graduate or professional degree	52 287	7 577	44 710	4 446	3 624	3 624	1 639	835
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.6	65.3	70.8	57.2	55.0	55.0	46.7	69.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.6	16.0	20.6	13.5	12.3	12.3	8.4	21.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	230	280	217	306	325	325	402	100
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 174	1 274	1 147	1 270	1 281	1 281	1 284	1 274
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 807	1 911	1 779	1 942	1 951	1 951	2 007	1 911
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 064 284	224 543	839 741	147 069	130 436	130 436	85 856	16 849
Same house	631 227	141 187	490 040	97 138	85 607	85 607	51 753	13 160
Different house in United States	410 330	80 598	329 732	48 016	42 944	42 944	32 345	3 633
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	117 843	35 545	82 298	27 642	26 704	26 704	23 845	1 267
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	153 878	17 235	136 643	9 132	7 120	7 120	3 112	1 424
Different MSA/PMSA	122 266	24 664	97 602	9 263	7 835	7 835	4 587	836
Not in an MSA/PMSA	16 343	3 154	13 189	1 979	1 285	1 285	801	106
Abroad	22 727	2 758	19 969	1 915	1 885	1 885	1 758	56
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	994 158	207 324	786 834	134 179	125 622	125 622	92 472	17 655
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	498 708	93 007	405 701	50 966	44 643	44 643	19 304	14 093
Rural population	147 367	34 550	112 817	23 093	13 999	13 999	231	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	56 630	13 775	42 855	9 691	6 484	6 484	105	—
On farms	1 339	427	912	633	336	336	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	544 668	116 375	428 293	71 934	63 031	63 031	39 197	8 871
Car, truck, or van	495 377	107 132	388 245	66 531	58 144	58 144	35 453	8 520
Drove alone	428 208	91 851	336 357	55 697	48 230	48 230	28 159	7 668
Carpooled	67 169	15 281	51 888	10 834	9 914	9 914	7 294	852
Public transportation (including taxicab)	14 116	2 511	11 605	1 034	1 001	1 001	891	34
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11 008	1 131	9 877	844	818	818	732	34
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	2 707	1 213	1 494	41	34	34	19	—
Walked	21 144	3 618	17 526	2 471	2 341	2 341	2 114	105
Other means	4 494	929	3 565	549	530	530	384	72
Worked at home	9 537	2 185	7 352	1 349	1 015	1 015	355	140
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	20.6	19.4	19.6	19.2	19.2	18.1	21.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	23 661	6 117	17 544	3 801	3 313	3 313	2 240	394
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	112 863	27 303	85 560	16 943	15 246	15 246	10 299	2 019
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	165 822	36 057	129 765	22 502	19 237	19 237	11 725	2 844
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	104 262	18 985	85 277	11 210	9 800	9 800	5 804	1 377
All other times	128 523	25 728	102 795	16 129	14 420	14 420	8 774	2 097
Worked in PMSA of residence	...	...	...	47 649	42 818	42 818	28 508	5 653
Fall River city, MA	...	...	...	34 868	32 673	32 673	25 501	2 958
Somerset town, MA	...	...	...	3 863	3 682	3 682	1 044	1 919
Swansea town, MA	...	...	...	3 958	3 797	3 797	1 153	654
Westport town, MA	...	...	...	2 291	2 156	2 156	501	64
Little Compton town, RI	...	...	...	632	33	33	19	6
Tiverton town, RI	...	...	...	2 037	477	477	290	52
Worked outside PMSA of residence	...	...	...	24 285	20 213	20 213	10 689	3 218
Providence city, RI	...	...	...	2 197	1 716	1 716	768	238
Bristol County, RI	...	...	...	1 177	905	905	508	86
Area 09	...	...	...	1 484	1 306	1 306	522	194
Remainder of Providence, RI PMSA	...	...	...	821	643	643	327	133
Powtucket city, RI	...	...	...	516	464	464	292	81
Area 12	...	...	...	1 488	1 400	1 400	603	302
Area 13	...	...	...	421	381	381	215	45
Area 14	...	...	...	1 932	1 795	1 795	923	476
Portsmouth town, RI	...	...	...	1 370	750	750	432	141
Area 16	...	...	...	2 844	1 658	1 658	1 174	172
Brookton, MA PMSA	...	...	...	1 250	1 153	1 153	730	241
Boston, MA PMSA	...	...	...	3 584	3 320	3 320	1 928	500
New Bedford city, MA	...	...	...	2 060	1 905	1 905	866	243
Remainder of New Bedford, MA MSA	...	...	...	2 045	1 922	1 922	1 018	194
Worked elsewhere	...	...	...	1 096	895	895	383	172



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bristol County, MA			Fall River city, Bristol County, MA							
	Tract 6401	Tract 6442	Tract 6461	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6402	Tract 6403	Tract 6404	Tract 6405	Tract 6406	Tract 6407	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>											
All persons	4 701	7 068	13 852	4 701	6 289	3 859	2 868	5 632	4 888	3 133	
Native	3 959	6 537	13 096	3 959	4 999	3 418	2 237	4 651	3 742	2 693	
Foreign born	742	531	756	742	1 290	441	631	981	1 146	440	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>											
Linguistically isolated households	158	149	133	158	286	124	114	127	231	86	
Persons 5 years and over	4 384	6 751	13 141	4 384	5 802	3 514	2 686	5 227	4 486	2 933	
In linguistically isolated households	367	254	278	367	515	325	272	301	539	205	
Speak a language other than English	1 340	1 573	1 807	1 340	2 236	876	1 035	1 884	1 785	1 040	
Do not speak English "very well"	537	451	807	537	852	408	431	693	794	413	
Speak Spanish	42	—	10	42	72	49	—	29	11	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	10	6	22	39	—	29	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	26	—	—	26	—	39	—	17	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	13	8	—	—	128	—	24	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	—	—	—	76	—	24	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	24	—	—	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 071	1 496	3 355	1 071	1 151	928	541	1 315	1 045	795	
Preprimary school	72	68	240	72	43	85	31	71	41	56	
Public school	64	36	119	64	18	70	21	45	15	34	
Elementary or high school	779	883	2 236	779	867	620	442	880	815	499	
Public school	677	837	1 942	677	778	546	350	736	676	430	
College	220	545	879	220	241	223	68	364	189	240	
Public college	187	467	671	187	187	162	68	253	171	227	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>											
Persons 25 years and over	2 983	5 137	9 350	2 983	4 125	2 382	1 927	3 697	3 026	2 102	
Less than 9th grade	952	1 061	1 441	952	1 468	608	655	940	1 041	587	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	651	846	1 465	651	979	529	402	683	728	442	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	793	1 311	2 868	793	959	837	596	1 025	774	596	
Same college, no degree	262	692	1 273	262	368	256	186	522	293	248	
Associate degree	143	200	553	143	162	72	49	146	84	111	
Bachelor's degree	140	740	1 108	140	101	60	19	269	97	82	
Graduate or professional degree	42	287	642	42	88	20	20	112	9	36	
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.3	62.9	68.9	46.3	40.7	52.3	45.1	56.1	41.5	51.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	20.0	18.7	6.1	4.6	3.4	2.0	10.3	3.5	5.6	
<b>FERTILITY</b>											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	529	57	166	529	412	559	350	469	518	201	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 581	1 419	1 300	1 581	1 235	1 616	1 202	1 088	1 294	1 311	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 112	1 800	1 696	2 112	1 850	2 058	1 684	1 527	2 074	1 938	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>											
Persons 5 years and over	4 384	6 751	13 141	4 384	5 802	3 514	2 686	5 227	4 486	2 933	
Same house	2 913	5 078	9 828	2 913	3 591	2 199	1 662	3 078	2 678	1 949	
Different house in United States	1 441	1 673	3 313	1 441	2 048	1 224	1 006	2 040	1 727	940	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 111	614	774	1 111	1 487	951	747	1 443	1 338	773	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	109	680	1 172	109	254	88	75	197	242	68	
Different MSA/PMSA	182	318	1 232	182	296	174	176	382	119	89	
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	39	61	135	39	11	11	8	18	28	10	
Abroad	30	—	—	30	163	91	18	109	81	44	
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>											
Urban population	4 701	7 068	5 360	4 701	6 289	3 859	2 868	5 632	4 888	3 133	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 271	5 777	3 070	2 271	442	1 236	872	496	521	1 315	
Rural population	—	—	8 492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	3 743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>											
Workers 16 years and over	2 065	3 349	6 876	2 065	2 514	1 350	1 395	2 537	2 143	1 470	
Car, truck, or van	1 946	3 229	6 404	1 946	2 306	1 261	1 229	2 301	1 963	1 399	
Drove alone	1 689	2 960	5 636	1 689	1 697	1 079	980	1 888	1 401	1 165	
Carpooled	257	269	768	257	609	182	249	413	562	234	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	8	36	8	25	12	28	37	22	5	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	20	8	36	20	15	8	28	37	22	5	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	88	31	80	88	122	46	76	138	89	47	
Other means	—	26	31	—	54	12	43	32	59	6	
Worked at home	6	55	325	6	7	19	19	29	10	13	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.17	1.08	1.13	1.11	1.19	1.10	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.7	19.8	21.9	18.7	16.4	18.0	16.4	18.5	18.4	19.2	
<b>Departure time for work:</b>											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	115	147	285	115	78	66	109	143	138	110	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	521	774	1 271	521	761	342	373	637	662	344	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	658	1 082	2 250	658	750	325	326	730	668	427	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	276	546	1 289	276	336	290	208	487	222	248	
All other times	489	745	1 456	489	582	308	360	511	443	328	
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 438	2 149	4 263	1 438	1 897	1 075	1 081	1 830	1 566	983	
Fall River city, MA	1 308	1 112	2 362	1 308	1 766	936	990	1 603	1 412	912	
Samerset town, MA	37	666	127	37	32	40	50	113	34	14	
Swansea town, MA	41	334	141	41	77	49	35	85	69	18	
Westport town, MA	40	23	1 535	40	11	21	—	19	11	19	
Little Compton town, RI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Tiverton town, RI	12	14	98	12	11	29	6	10	30	20	
Worked outside PMSA of residence	627	1 200	2 613	627	617	275	314	707	577	487	
Providence city, RI	86	102	147	86	40	18	26	62	5	41	
Bristol County, RI	9	8	55	9	19	18	59	31	34	21	
Area 09	6	17	87	6	35	15	—	37	17	13	
Remainder of Providence, RI PMSA	12	58	76	12	17	11	39	36	—	19	
Pawtucket city, RI	37	62	9	37	8	12	8	8	8	30	
Area 12	56	136	70	56	64	15	—	39	19	32	
Area 13	—	16	34	—	17	—	6	14	21	14	
Area 14	36	152	125	36	72	22	23	76	72	47	
Providence city, RI	59	93	68	59	5	38	19	20	28	22	
Area 16	80	98	203	80	149	45	24	81	70	22	
Brackton, MA PMSA	37	93	88	37	27	10	—	47	121	43	
Boston, MA PMSA	54	182	328	54	74	38	29	88	90	80	
New Bedford city, MA	71	76	579	71	46	5	30	25	13	13	
Remainder of New Bedford, MA MSA	78	88	572	78	36	21	35	93	58	64	
Worked elsewhere	6	19	172	6	8	7	—	45	9	26	



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6408	Tract 6409	Tract 6410	Tract 6411	Tract 6412	Tract 6413	Tract 6414	Tract 6415
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	3 311	7 096	2 876	466	3 435	5 975	3 195	2 775
Native	2 518	5 239	1 750	453	2 304	4 239	2 134	2 255
Foreign born	793	1 857	1 126	13	1 131	1 736	1 061	520
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	115	383	354	28	273	336	206	74
Persons 5 years and over	3 032	6 508	2 649	454	3 161	5 378	2 888	2 573
In linguistically isolated households	279	748	635	28	657	783	532	165
Speak a language other than English	1 206	2 906	1 582	145	1 644	2 639	1 407	953
Do not speak English "very well"	518	1 377	890	34	930	1 185	747	352
Speak Spanish	55	44	19	—	32	167	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	49	31	—	—	15	74	—	—
Linguistically isolated	43	22	—	—	15	86	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	26	—	—	6	49	108	128	32
Do not speak English "very well"	26	—	—	6	49	86	102	15
Linguistically isolated	10	—	—	6	41	108	75	15
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	948	1 586	473	30	926	1 538	832	700
Preprimary school	39	119	27	—	61	129	75	32
Public school	25	93	27	—	56	114	69	23
Elementary or high school	729	1 228	396	24	708	1 080	689	522
Public school	633	1 154	396	24	645	1 001	627	432
College	180	239	50	6	157	329	68	146
Public college	146	220	36	6	131	278	68	122
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	1 899	4 455	1 954	388	2 031	3 562	1 837	1 766
Less than 9th grade	750	1 809	1 148	170	999	1 611	996	537
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	408	1 052	402	114	417	662	392	400
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	409	954	258	67	356	741	256	388
Some college, no degree	170	376	64	18	129	311	107	177
Associate degree	74	115	40	—	48	91	53	126
Bachelor's degree	74	83	32	6	60	77	28	94
Graduate or professional degree	14	66	10	13	22	69	5	44
Percent high school graduate or higher	39.0	35.8	20.7	26.8	30.3	36.2	24.4	46.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.6	3.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	4.1	1.8	7.8
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	555	442	544	500	383	694	292	310
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 625	1 542	1 730	2 263	1 656	1 339	1 450	1 357
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 196	2 257	2 204	6 000	2 260	2 154	2 423	1 807
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	3 032	6 508	2 649	454	3 161	5 378	2 888	2 573
Some house	1 717	3 759	1 707	252	2 017	2 865	1 659	1 655
Different house in United States	1 232	2 612	853	202	977	2 381	1 060	862
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 025	1 939	705	125	751	1 963	954	549
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12	178	72	32	67	92	61	140
Different MSA/PMSA	165	422	69	39	131	275	29	157
Not in an MSA/PMSA	30	73	7	6	28	51	16	16
Abroad	83	137	89	—	167	132	169	56
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	3 311	7 096	2 876	466	3 435	5 975	3 195	2 775
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	679	227	123	14	59	411	265	235
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 333	2 661	869	53	1 345	2 262	1 120	1 202
Car, truck, or van	1 214	2 157	760	33	1 126	1 981	959	1 113
Drove alone	890	1 438	531	33	826	1 519	759	822
Carpooled	324	719	229	—	300	462	200	291
Public transportation (including taxicab)	23	172	27	—	43	75	47	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	142	17	—	36	43	47	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	11	—	—	—	8	—	—
Walked	68	267	78	20	155	174	106	72
Other means	28	30	6	—	—	17	8	6
Worked at home	—	35	8	—	21	15	—	6
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.18	1.23	1.21	1.00	1.18	1.15	1.14	1.16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.5	17.8	17.7	7.4	16.9	16.2	18.3	19.6
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	95	304	72	—	110	106	31	57
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	405	859	242	7	348	664	307	319
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	302	754	203	15	246	660	419	354
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	165	168	145	31	181	256	133	195
All other times	366	541	199	—	439	561	230	271
<b>Worked in PMSA of residence</b>	1 000	2 008	647	53	968	1 761	868	880
Fall River city, MA	829	1 784	589	53	921	1 627	791	756
Somerset town, MA	112	98	6	—	22	23	28	33
Swonsea town, MA	19	63	39	—	21	60	26	37
Westport town, MA	13	44	6	—	—	31	17	32
Little Compton town, RI	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Tiverton town, RI	22	19	7	—	—	20	6	22
<b>Worked outside PMSA of residence</b>	333	653	222	—	377	501	252	322
Providence city, RI	16	25	5	—	27	30	13	25
Bristol County, RI	8	38	32	—	17	49	14	6
Area 09	16	46	20	—	18	26	14	18
Remainder of Providence, RI PMSA	7	41	—	—	6	—	10	—
Powtucket city, RI	11	8	18	—	29	—	7	17
Area 12	—	16	26	—	—	10	9	16
Area 13	33	10	14	—	18	—	6	7
Area 14	21	24	12	—	27	20	23	50
Portsmouth town, RI	10	54	—	—	9	—	9	18
Area 16	58	84	22	—	19	75	51	20
Brockton, MA PMSA	12	10	20	—	28	45	8	31
Boston, MA PMSA	77	127	8	—	74	113	33	93
New Bedford city, MA	38	112	—	—	27	92	12	6
Remainder of New Bedford, MA PMSA	18	32	36	—	68	26	19	8
Worked elsewhere	8	26	9	—	3	8	24	7

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6416	Tract 6417	Tract 6418	Tract 6419	Tract 6420	Tract 6421	Tract 6422	Tract 6423
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	2 459	5 496	2 519	2 401	3 316	3 725	3 644	2 475
Native	2 106	4 196	2 225	1 744	2 412	3 172	3 079	2 325
Foreign born	353	1 300	294	657	904	553	565	150
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	70	101	29	185	152	123	137	17
Persons 5 years and over	2 308	5 184	2 384	2 219	3 060	3 397	3 393	2 406
In linguistically isolated households	153	250	40	457	405	253	220	42
Speak a language other than English	847	2 185	427	1 017	1 361	946	1 090	357
Do not speak English "very well"	277	916	173	654	632	378	426	76
Speak Spanish	—	108	7	—	15	21	24	9
Do not speak English "very well"	—	22	—	—	8	13	18	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	8	—	47	35	15	9	11
Do not speak English "very well"	—	8	—	47	18	6	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	47	—	—	6	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	525	1 233	443	494	868	822	784	615
Preprimary school	30	31	35	44	68	49	65	28
Public school	17	—	17	25	34	37	16	17
Elementary or high school	354	903	257	366	579	559	548	404
Public school	241	757	213	359	506	477	516	335
College	141	299	151	84	221	214	171	183
Public college	114	215	84	72	164	194	136	138
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	1 658	3 785	1 681	1 512	2 021	2 447	2 453	1 783
Less than 9th grade	384	1 259	277	597	743	581	890	192
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	347	677	241	322	379	500	498	220
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	457	837	499	302	495	624	493	306
Some college, no degree	226	353	185	134	163	366	194	200
Associate degree	84	268	122	27	100	123	93	168
Bachelor's degree	113	236	275	92	112	172	207	413
Graduate or professional degree	47	155	82	38	29	81	78	284
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.9	48.9	69.2	39.2	44.5	55.8	43.4	76.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.7	10.3	21.2	8.6	7.0	10.3	11.6	39.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	65	174	206	413	595	378	283	66
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 260	998	599	1 535	1 049	1 109	1 313	983
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 881	2 136	1 344	1 780	2 546	1 878	2 063	2 155
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	2 308	5 184	2 384	2 219	3 060	3 397	3 393	2 406
Same house	1 660	3 211	1 339	1 333	1 607	1 519	1 958	1 971
Different house in United States	1 864	1 864	1 028	846	1 364	1 846	1 411	376
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	434	1 452	700	587	968	1 040	866	279
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	107	208	88	88	106	292	236	49
Different MSA/PMSA	95	190	187	120	262	398	237	32
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12	14	53	51	28	116	72	16
Abroad	—	109	17	40	89	32	24	59
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	2 459	5 496	2 519	2 401	3 316	3 725	3 644	2 475
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	798	2 249	418	117	260	143	1 294	1 914
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 224	2 314	1 436	974	1 499	1 674	1 465	1 199
Car, truck, or van	1 166	2 100	1 266	854	1 418	1 586	1 340	1 121
Drove alone	956	1 755	1 104	614	1 026	1 355	1 178	1 016
Carpooled	210	345	162	240	392	231	162	105
Public transportation (including taxicab)	14	81	50	31	24	49	25	26
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	14	81	45	12	—	49	25	26
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	30	95	89	80	35	34	68	26
Other means	8	29	7	9	22	—	5	—
Worked at home	6	9	24	—	—	5	27	26
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.19	1.19	1.09	1.08	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.0	19.3	20.0	16.8	17.2	21.2	16.8	16.3
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	69	92	55	47	96	105	84	23
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	332	515	321	256	401	398	352	176
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	362	848	507	341	529	519	366	463
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	237	259	232	135	154	298	266	309
All other times	218	591	297	195	319	349	370	202
Worked in PMSA of residence	896	1 757	971	692	1 103	958	1 058	900
Fall River city, MA	789	1 615	906	633	951	797	869	813
Somerset town, MA	42	23	26	21	43	39	80	17
Swansea town, MA	27	82	33	20	95	63	74	12
Westport town, MA	27	37	6	8	—	40	24	52
Little Compton town, RI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiverton town, RI	11	—	—	10	14	19	11	6
Worked outside PMSA of residence	328	557	465	282	396	716	407	299
Providence city, RI	10	42	64	6	28	48	30	47
Bristol County, RI	—	26	35	37	12	19	—	6
Area 09	16	10	42	36	30	34	20	16
Remainder of Providence, RI PMSA	6	5	13	13	30	16	20	16
Pawtucket city, RI	23	7	6	7	15	7	14	6
Area 12	5	69	24	12	27	16	43	32
Area 13	—	—	—	—	7	24	—	12
Area 14	30	25	30	28	34	85	28	27
Portsmouth town, RI	19	26	—	21	23	13	—	7
Area 16	63	83	29	21	58	32	22	—
Brackton, MA PMSA	28	61	11	7	28	52	52	16
Boston, MA PMSA	63	127	91	68	53	162	73	62
New Bedford city, MA	17	46	31	5	12	98	15	20
Remainder of New Bedford, MA MSA	35	23	57	13	39	82	58	13
Worked elsewhere	13	7	32	8	—	28	32	19



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.			Somerset COP, Bristol County, MA			Remainder of Bristol County, MA	
	Tract 6424	Tract 6425	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Tract 6441	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6442.99	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6442 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	2 930	3 239	—	10 568	7 068	19	—	—
Native	2 662	2 984	—	9 642	6 537	19	—	—
Foreign born	268	255	—	926	531	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	36	21	—	124	149	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 786	3 044	—	10 079	6 751	19	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	52	73	—	257	254	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	646	505	—	1 986	1 573	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	164	107	—	742	451	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	5	—	76	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	596	642	—	2 685	1 496	—	—	—
Preprimary school	28	39	—	213	68	—	—	—
Public school	20	19	—	150	36	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	389	458	—	1 638	883	—	—	—
Public school	310	347	—	1 564	837	—	—	—
College	179	145	—	834	545	—	—	—
Public college	155	117	—	603	467	—	—	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	2 146	2 233	—	7 226	5 137	19	—	—
Less than 9th grade	293	315	—	967	1 061	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	347	310	—	857	846	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	603	702	—	2 170	1 311	—	—	—
Some college, no degree	358	325	—	1 149	692	19	—	—
Associate degree	153	134	—	485	200	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	280	284	—	1 050	740	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	112	163	—	548	287	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.2	72.0	—	74.8	62.9	100.0	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.3	20.0	—	22.1	20.0	—	—	—
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	160	164	—	122	57	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	835	963	—	1 174	1 419	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 817	1 444	—	1 977	1 800	—	—	—
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	2 786	3 044	—	10 079	6 751	19	—	—
Some house	1 891	1 563	—	8 082	5 078	—	—	—
Different house in United States	882	1 475	—	1 941	1 673	19	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	665	993	—	653	614	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	85	166	—	744	680	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	104	257	—	499	318	19	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	28	59	—	45	61	—	—	—
Abroad	13	6	—	56	—	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	2 930	3 008	—	10 568	7 068	19	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 345	1 600	—	8 316	5 777	—	—	—
Rural population	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 422	1 671	—	5 522	3 349	—	—	—
Car, truck, or van	1 282	1 572	—	5 291	3 229	—	—	—
Drove alone	1 102	1 336	—	4 708	2 960	—	—	—
Carpooled	180	236	—	583	269	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	43	12	—	26	8	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	32	12	—	26	8	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	58	53	—	74	31	—	—	—
Other means	—	3	—	46	26	—	—	—
Worked at home	39	31	—	85	55	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	—	1.07	1.05	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	19.5	—	21.8	19.8	—	—	—
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	48	87	—	247	147	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	325	432	—	1 245	774	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	486	467	—	1 762	1 082	—	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	204	369	—	831	546	—	—	—
All other times	320	285	—	1 352	745	—	—	—
Worked in PMSA of residence	970	1 148	—	3 504	2 149	—	—	—
Fall River city, MA	893	958	—	1 846	1 112	—	—	—
Somerset town, MA	28	83	—	1 253	666	—	—	—
Swansea town, MA	39	69	—	320	334	—	—	—
Westport town, MA	5	38	—	41	23	—	—	—
Little Compton town, RI	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tiverton town, RI	5	—	—	38	14	—	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	452	523	—	2 018	1 200	—	—	—
Providence city, RI	39	35	—	136	102	—	—	—
Bristol County, RI	13	5	—	78	8	—	—	—
Area 09	7	30	—	177	17	—	—	—
Remainder of Providence, RI PMSA	10	—	—	75	58	—	—	—
Pawtucket city, RI	6	—	—	19	62	—	—	—
Area 12	36	30	—	166	136	—	—	—
Area 13	5	7	—	29	16	—	—	—
Area 14	35	76	—	324	152	—	—	—
Patterson town, RI	13	12	—	48	93	—	—	—
Area 16	59	7	—	74	98	—	—	—
Brockton, MA PMSA	15	21	—	148	93	—	—	—
Boston, MA PMSA	100	151	—	318	182	—	—	—
New Bedford city, MA	50	49	—	167	76	—	—	—
Remainder of New Bedford, MA MSA	22	84	—	106	88	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	42	16	—	153	19	—	—	—



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bristol County, MA—Con.		Newport County (pt.), RI		Newport County, RI			
	Tract 6451	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Newport County (pt.), RI	Tract 414	Tract 416.01	Tract 416.02	Tract 417
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
<b>All persons</b>	<b>15 411</b>	<b>13 852</b>	<b>17 651</b>	<b>17 651</b>	<b>3 339</b>	<b>3 014</b>	<b>4 245</b>	<b>7 053</b>
Native	14 581	13 096	16 929	16 929	3 242	2 847	4 150	6 690
Foreign born	830	756	722	722	97	167	95	363
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	82	133	91	91	11	24	13	43
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>14 590</b>	<b>13 141</b>	<b>16 633</b>	<b>16 633</b>	<b>3 132</b>	<b>2 871</b>	<b>4 018</b>	<b>6 612</b>
In linguistically isolated households	151	278	157	157	19	32	13	93
Speak a language other than English	1 699	1 807	1 747	1 747	136	582	399	630
Do not speak English "very well"	580	807	469	469	36	149	79	205
Speak Spanish	74	10	11	11	—	5	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	26	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	17	8	24	24	9	6	9	—
Do not speak English "very well"	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>3 970</b>	<b>3 355</b>	<b>4 023</b>	<b>4 023</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1 739</b>
Preprimary school	348	240	362	362	79	40	57	186
Public school	154	119	209	209	44	32	27	106
Elementary or high school	2 625	2 236	2 625	2 625	450	469	548	1 158
Public school	2 322	1 942	2 246	2 246	416	416	447	967
College	997	879	1 036	1 036	232	125	284	395
Public college	626	671	713	713	149	92	215	257
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b>	<b>10 201</b>	<b>9 350</b>	<b>12 180</b>	<b>12 180</b>	<b>2 355</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>3 013</b>	<b>4 712</b>
Less than 9th grade	1 235	1 441	1 442	1 442	120	435	314	573
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 491	1 465	1 788	1 788	209	434	488	657
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 181	2 868	3 627	3 627	630	591	906	1 500
Some college, no degree	1 502	1 273	1 855	1 855	467	229	463	696
Associate degree	883	553	804	804	137	105	212	350
Bachelor's degree	1 401	1 108	1 842	1 842	557	211	466	608
Graduate or professional degree	508	642	822	822	235	95	164	328
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.3	68.9	73.5	73.5	86.0	58.6	73.4	73.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.7	18.7	21.9	21.9	33.6	14.6	20.9	19.9
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	159	166	116	116	269	261	56	43
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 252	1 300	1 172	1 172	1 189	1 362	1 057	1 155
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 982	1 696	1 878	1 878	1 570	2 000	1 962	1 950
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>14 590</b>	<b>13 141</b>	<b>16 633</b>	<b>16 633</b>	<b>3 132</b>	<b>2 871</b>	<b>4 018</b>	<b>6 612</b>
Same house	10 866	9 828	11 531	11 531	2 020	1 844	3 112	4 555
Different house in United States	3 653	3 313	5 072	5 072	1 112	1 006	906	2 048
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	818	774	938	938	60	291	271	316
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 412	1 172	2 012	2 012	490	458	210	854
Different MSA/PMSA	1 180	1 232	1 428	1 428	424	161	237	606
Not in on MSA/PMSA	243	135	694	694	138	96	188	272
Abroad	71	—	30	30	—	21	—	9
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	10 135	5 360	8 557	8 557	—	3 014	4 245	1 298
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	8 176	3 070	6 323	6 323	—	2 181	3 392	750
Rural population	5 276	8 492	9 094	9 094	3 339	—	—	5 755
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 636	3 743	3 207	3 207	719	—	—	2 488
On farms	166	170	297	297	119	—	—	178
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>8 087</b>	<b>6 876</b>	<b>8 903</b>	<b>8 903</b>	<b>1 663</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>3 606</b>
Car, truck, or van	7 767	6 404	8 387	8 387	1 525	1 375	2 148	3 339
Drove alone	6 767	5 636	7 467	7 467	1 378	1 182	1 895	3 012
Carpooled	1 000	768	920	920	147	193	253	327
Public transportation (including taxicab)	40	36	33	33	5	—	28	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	16	36	26	26	5	—	21	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	15	—	7	7	—	—	7	—
Walked	42	80	130	130	59	4	20	47
Other means	43	31	19	19	4	15	—	—
Worked at home	195	325	334	334	70	6	38	220
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	21.9	22.7	22.7	27.1	20.2	21.5	22.5
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	394	285	488	488	77	83	92	236
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	1 657	1 271	1 697	1 697	291	262	438	706
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	2 418	2 250	3 265	3 265	559	530	911	1 265
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	1 330	1 289	1 410	1 410	265	238	328	579
All other times	2 093	1 456	1 709	1 709	401	281	427	600
Worked in PMSA of residence	4 394	4 263	4 831	4 831	915	874	1 016	2 026
Fall River city, MA	1 852	2 362	2 195	2 195	197	524	522	952
Somerset town, MA	592	127	181	181	—	52	42	87
Swansea town, MA	1 849	141	161	161	29	11	43	78
Westport town, MA	56	1 535	135	135	78	3	21	33
Little Compton town, RI	8	—	599	599	503	10	26	60
Tiverton town, RI	37	98	1 560	1 560	108	274	362	816
Worked outside PMSA of residence	3 693	2 613	4 072	4 072	748	526	1 218	1 580
Providence city, RI	563	147	481	481	123	26	193	139
Bristol County, RI	256	55	272	272	71	37	67	97
Area 09	503	87	178	178	41	54	22	61
Remainder of Providence, RI PMSA	107	76	178	178	38	15	32	93
Pawtucket city, RI	82	9	52	52	—	6	12	34
Area 12	425	70	88	88	13	18	20	37
Area 13	87	34	40	40	19	10	—	11
Area 14	271	125	137	137	21	14	44	58
Portsmouth town, RI	109	68	620	620	49	76	218	277
Area 16	109	203	1 186	1 186	173	149	457	407
Brockton, MA PMSA	94	88	97	97	32	15	—	50
Bastion, MA PMSA	564	328	264	264	71	52	60	81
New Bedford city, MA	217	579	155	155	6	23	27	99
Remainder of New Bedford, MA MSA	138	572	123	123	30	14	37	42
Worked elsewhere	168	172	201	201	61	17	29	94

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	Somerset COP
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	908 967	189 667	719 300	125 104	110 906	110 906	72 868	14 552
In labor force .....	601 469	128 815	472 654	80 276	70 649	70 649	44 823	9 608
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	66.2	67.9	65.7	64.2	63.7	63.7	61.5	66.0
Civilian labor force .....	599 736	128 474	471 262	79 959	70 394	70 394	44 679	9 553
Employed .....	558 603	118 650	439 953	73 419	64 377	64 377	40 226	8 952
Unemployed .....	41 133	9 824	31 309	6 540	6 017	6 017	4 453	601
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.9	7.6	6.6	8.2	8.5	8.5	10.0	6.3
Not in labor force .....	307 498	60 852	246 646	44 828	40 257	40 257	28 045	4 944
Institutionalized persons .....	15 958	2 173	13 785	1 493	1 493	1 493	1 252	99
Enrolled in school .....	43 883	6 475	37 408	4 357	3 869	3 869	2 630	460
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	137 215	29 002	108 213	22 321	20 087	20 087	13 937	2 775
Females 16 years and over .....	483 426	100 607	382 819	67 196	59 874	59 874	40 194	7 676
In labor force .....	283 142	60 457	222 685	37 975	33 595	33 595	21 634	4 486
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	58.6	60.1	58.2	56.5	56.1	56.1	53.8	58.4
Civilian labor force .....	282 983	60 438	222 545	37 950	33 576	33 576	21 615	4 486
Employed .....	265 376	56 205	209 171	35 194	30 976	30 976	19 550	4 266
Unemployed .....	17 607	4 233	13 374	2 756	2 600	2 600	2 065	220
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.2	7.0	6.0	7.3	7.7	7.7	9.6	4.9
With own children under 6 years .....	65 731	15 196	50 535	9 323	8 357	8 357	6 061	831
In labor force .....	39 925	9 863	30 062	6 098	5 492	5 492	3 877	626
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	71 620	16 505	55 115	10 762	9 584	9 584	6 111	1 214
In labor force .....	56 721	13 317	43 404	8 459	7 514	7 514	4 599	1 030
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	90 689	20 588	70 101	12 329	11 024	11 024	8 128	1 008
All parents present in household in labor force .....	51 644	12 494	39 150	7 436	6 652	6 652	4 688	747
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	161 884	36 277	125 607	23 156	20 661	20 661	13 600	2 451
All parents present in household in labor force .....	115 705	26 742	88 963	16 636	14 847	14 847	9 269	2 017
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	66 757	13 405	53 352	9 106	8 165	8 165	5 224	1 017
Not enrolled in school .....	14 998	3 607	11 391	2 468	2 275	2 275	1 654	161
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	5 779	1 315	4 464	949	887	887	721	25
Not high school graduate .....	7 797	1 796	6 001	1 316	1 264	1 264	1 063	49
Employed .....	3 736	836	2 900	571	547	547	469	32
Unemployed .....	1 565	429	1 136	335	307	307	246	7
Not in labor force .....	2 496	531	1 965	410	410	410	348	10
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	558 603	118 650	439 953	73 419	64 377	64 377	40 226	8 952
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	65 032	13 153	51 879	6 933	5 913	5 913	2 924	944
Professional specialty occupations .....	76 796	14 499	62 297	8 285	6 860	6 860	3 441	1 476
Technicians and related support occupations .....	19 609	3 916	15 693	2 341	1 923	1 923	1 080	345
Sales occupations .....	61 651	12 789	48 862	7 628	6 692	6 692	3 551	1 091
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	92 834	19 290	73 544	11 278	9 982	9 982	6 092	1 552
Private household occupations .....	986	174	812	130	91	91	37	25
Protective service occupations .....	10 924	2 518	8 406	1 670	1 476	1 476	979	291
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	62 080	12 162	49 918	8 545	7 558	7 558	5 247	870
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	6 117	1 182	4 935	1 131	755	755	394	82
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	69 348	16 565	52 783	9 754	8 517	8 517	5 195	1 083
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	55 471	14 353	41 118	10 351	9 823	9 823	8 071	646
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	18 589	3 550	15 039	2 265	1 953	1 953	1 232	217
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	19 166	4 499	14 667	3 108	2 834	2 834	1 983	310
Construction .....	32 344	7 889	24 455	5 057	4 090	4 090	2 555	366
Manufacturing .....	136 255	33 490	102 765	19 505	17 973	17 973	13 097	1 760
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	29 072	6 352	22 720	4 108	3 668	3 668	1 888	688
Wholesale and retail trade .....	117 755	24 766	92 989	14 840	13 053	13 053	7 536	1 830
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	37 702	7 067	30 635	4 542	3 990	3 990	2 468	565
Business and repair services .....	21 907	4 199	17 708	2 180	1 865	1 865	978	317
Professional and related services .....	134 082	25 086	108 996	16 185	13 943	13 943	8 235	2 489
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	558 603	118 650	439 953	73 419	64 377	64 377	40 226	8 952
Private wage and salary workers .....	453 029	97 428	355 601	59 027	52 015	52 015	33 189	6 895
Government workers .....	74 956	15 100	59 856	10 374	9 137	9 137	5 552	1 603
Local government workers .....	36 276	8 797	27 479	5 829	5 271	5 271	3 083	998
Self-employed workers .....	29 192	5 788	23 404	3 770	3 024	3 024	1 371	431
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	644 154	135 244	508 910	84 116	74 032	74 032	46 849	10 121
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	483 854	102 850	381 004	62 921	55 532	55 532	36 115	7 247
50 to 52 weeks .....	351 351	76 351	275 000	45 493	39 987	39 987	25 174	5 475
40 to 49 weeks .....	52 480	10 966	41 514	7 132	6 398	6 398	4 457	622
27 to 39 weeks .....	30 287	6 987	23 300	4 799	4 347	4 347	3 069	597
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	92 583	19 503	73 080	13 016	11 421	11 421	6 472	1 897
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	730 255	153 863	576 392	98 114	86 578	86 578	55 828	11 348
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	30 462	5 804	24 658	4 434	4 056	4 056	2 968	295
With a mobility limitation .....	15 910	3 373	12 537	2 671	2 393	2 393	1 798	154
In labor force .....	4 335	842	3 493	588	497	497	361	49
With a self-care limitation .....	21 952	3 973	17 979	3 020	2 790	2 790	2 015	209
With a work disability .....	63 824	13 470	50 354	9 541	8 595	8 595	6 239	874
In labor force .....	26 014	5 004	21 010	3 092	2 661	2 661	1 737	375
Prevented from working .....	33 004	7 533	25 471	5 798	5 352	5 352	4 122	429
No work disability .....	666 431	140 393	526 038	88 573	77 983	77 983	49 589	10 474
In labor force .....	552 372	119 639	432 733	74 450	65 619	65 619	41 514	8 916
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	161 021	33 290	127 731	25 180	22 580	22 580	15 644	3 050
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	32 152	6 636	25 516	5 221	4 785	4 785	3 621	483
With a mobility limitation .....	23 667	5 034	18 633	3 880	3 533	3 533	2 636	350
With a self-care limitation .....	19 028	4 123	14 905	3 339	3 106	3 106	2 347	299
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	40 491	8 722	31 769	7 112	6 436	6 436	4 824	705
Mean family income (dollars) .....	18 710	15 919	19 477	15 341	14 565	14 565	12 720	19 761
1 worker .....	72 013	14 771	57 242	10 110	8 885	8 885	6 127	1 126
Mean family income (dollars) .....	35 861	33 149	36 561	30 250	27 919	27 919	23 687	36 607
2 or more workers .....	187 113	42 402	144 711	26 174	22 881	22 881	14 040	3 313
Mean family income (dollars) .....	54 581	52 344	55 236	48 968	47 844	47 844	42 744	55 293



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bristol County, MA			Fall River city, Bristol County, MA						
	Tract 6401	Tract 6442	Tract 6461	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6402	Tract 6403	Tract 6404	Tract 6405	Tract 6406	Tract 6407
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 587	5 910	11 159	3 587	5 009	2 897	2 321	4 498	3 751	2 479
In labor force .....	2 299	3 623	7 608	2 299	2 992	1 575	1 562	2 970	2 430	1 646
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	64.1	61.3	68.2	64.1	59.7	54.4	67.3	66.0	64.8	66.4
Civilian labor force .....	2 299	3 591	7 579	2 299	2 982	1 575	1 556	2 959	2 430	1 636
Employed .....	2 098	3 366	7 012	2 098	2 638	1 392	1 438	2 630	2 189	1 472
Unemployed .....	201	225	567	201	344	183	118	329	241	164
Percent of civilian labor force .....	8.7	6.3	7.5	8.7	11.5	11.6	7.6	11.1	9.9	10.0
Not in labor force .....	1 288	2 287	3 551	1 288	2 017	1 322	759	1 528	1 321	833
Institutionalized persons .....	—	99	—	—	—	31	—	32	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	99	143	434	99	118	164	37	200	107	62
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	639	1 386	1 651	639	1 232	560	472	749	721	487
Females 16 years and over .....	1 919	3 191	5 682	1 919	2 798	1 730	1 279	2 381	2 031	1 315
In labor force .....	1 134	1 687	3 471	1 134	1 535	810	775	1 362	1 138	805
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	59.1	52.9	61.1	59.1	54.9	46.8	60.6	57.2	56.0	61.2
Civilian labor force .....	1 134	1 687	3 471	1 134	1 535	810	775	1 362	1 138	805
Employed .....	1 057	1 620	3 274	1 057	1 357	718	736	1 213	1 030	757
Unemployed .....	77	67	197	77	178	92	39	149	108	48
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.8	4.0	5.7	6.8	11.6	11.4	5.0	10.9	9.5	6.0
With own children under 6 years .....	320	330	719	320	427	289	161	402	361	185
In labor force .....	238	261	512	238	273	140	109	259	234	144
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	349	402	1 071	349	373	357	209	316	369	212
In labor force .....	275	348	907	275	309	219	181	216	279	184
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	409	407	906	409	550	405	189	506	462	237
All parents present in household in labor force .....	273	340	615	273	316	178	106	301	244	163
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	772	861	2 081	772	857	671	419	757	729	473
All parents present in household in labor force .....	544	761	1 643	544	594	399	331	495	526	345
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	279	373	852	279	360	219	167	299	241	194
Not enrolled in school .....	114	94	244	114	106	84	64	97	97	48
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	33	10	98	33	52	41	7	48	34	19
Not high school graduate .....	36	42	116	36	52	77	45	42	48	41
Employed .....	14	32	36	14	9	43	38	16	24	22
Unemployed .....	—	—	43	—	14	—	—	26	13	13
Not in labor force .....	22	10	37	22	29	34	7	—	11	6
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 098	3 366	7 012	2 098	2 638	1 392	1 438	2 630	2 189	1 472
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	176	363	983	176	223	92	103	160	105	115
Professional specialty occupations .....	132	457	929	132	121	22	45	244	146	88
Technicians and related support occupations .....	37	142	202	37	40	13	56	89	54	56
Sales occupations .....	191	382	931	191	216	91	95	226	136	213
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	520	738	1 073	520	418	349	186	467	323	184
Private household occupations .....	9	7	22	9	—	—	13	—	7	—
Protective service occupations .....	68	97	75	68	75	32	36	58	40	57
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	216	314	467	216	420	261	208	408	325	240
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	32	32	139	32	—	—	—	13	15	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	301	395	1 124	301	378	266	170	251	310	131
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	287	200	602	287	585	164	330	498	534	272
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	48	85	269	48	66	44	96	53	55	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	81	154	196	81	96	58	100	163	139	47
Construction .....	114	158	732	114	101	124	88	185	110	56
Manufacturing .....	564	655	1 430	564	905	300	572	805	912	363
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	136	254	400	136	133	46	72	113	101	108
Wholesale and retail trade .....	453	757	1 480	453	617	267	264	528	355	323
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	219	242	528	219	171	164	82	203	66	96
Business and repair services .....	71	115	305	71	102	63	51	53	30	25
Professional and related services .....	370	862	1 421	370	325	268	224	552	441	360
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 098	3 366	7 012	2 098	2 638	1 392	1 438	2 630	2 189	1 472
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 709	2 683	5 206	1 709	2 177	1 162	1 246	2 241	1 809	1 190
Government workers .....	333	588	1 011	333	346	162	121	328	312	199
Local government workers .....	140	348	657	140	176	52	73	191	122	113
Self-employed workers .....	39	88	760	39	104	56	71	61	68	67
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	2 462	3 838	8 133	2 462	3 192	1 762	1 624	3 082	2 496	1 692
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 796	2 790	5 824	1 796	2 557	1 206	1 213	2 406	2 102	1 280
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 344	2 144	4 400	1 344	1 670	784	820	1 744	1 473	941
40 to 49 weeks .....	198	181	633	198	300	152	148	210	259	175
27 to 39 weeks .....	102	221	418	102	273	124	127	205	175	79
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	404	741	1 364	404	374	306	290	403	272	287
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	2 839	4 301	9 229	2 839	3 677	2 236	1 807	3 600	2 994	1 954
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	112	103	208	112	223	147	69	190	158	83
With a mobility limitation .....	56	67	90	56	119	104	35	94	106	16
In labor force .....	—	17	19	—	33	24	7	32	32	5
With a self-care limitation .....	68	70	182	68	169	84	43	148	103	77
With a work disability .....	274	286	615	274	380	332	187	318	359	149
In labor force .....	83	114	267	83	144	67	66	138	121	28
Prevented from working .....	186	172	283	186	208	219	114	168	209	121
No work disability .....	2 565	4 015	8 614	2 565	3 297	1 904	1 620	3 282	2 635	1 805
In labor force .....	2 115	3 391	7 118	2 115	2 748	1 454	1 454	2 748	2 286	1 590
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	748	1 478	1 901	748	1 322	630	508	855	757	515
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	167	258	341	167	394	128	109	170	179	87
With a mobility limitation .....	82	155	312	82	284	114	72	139	129	60
With a self-care limitation .....	103	195	250	103	255	88	60	133	103	50
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers .....	223	328	430	223	342	272	157	225	278	144
Mean family income (dollars) .....	14 091	18 300	18 185	14 091	10 487	13 237	12 807	15 539	11 400	15 693
1 worker .....	350	508	803	350	465	261	178	389	351	203
Mean family income (dollars) .....	23 325	36 495	37 699	23 325	21 564	16 626	20 701	22 812	23 167	29 924
2 or more workers .....	808	1 186	2 625	808	899	534	509	914	728	546
Mean family income (dollars) .....	41 595	54 923	56 672	41 595	38 929	37 496	41 123	42 113	41 469	45 081



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6408	Tract 6409	Tract 6410	Tract 6411	Tract 6412	Tract 6413	Tract 6414	Tract 6415
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	2 428	5 419	2 330	436	2 554	4 447	2 364	2 139
In labor force .....	1 559	3 165	1 021	53	1 603	2 598	1 363	1 375
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	64.2	58.4	43.8	12.2	62.8	58.4	57.7	64.3
Civilian labor force .....	1 559	3 159	1 017	53	1 603	2 580	1 363	1 375
Employed .....	1 385	2 735	932	53	1 378	2 328	1 173	1 228
Unemployed .....	174	424	85	—	225	252	190	147
Percent of civilian labor force .....	11.2	13.4	8.4	—	14.0	9.8	13.9	10.7
Not in labor force .....	869	2 254	1 309	383	951	1 849	1 001	764
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	10	—	102	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	129	218	54	12	106	213	116	82
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	344	1 093	785	267	420	804	473	399
Females 16 years and over .....	1 324	3 068	1 335	305	1 385	2 547	1 303	1 199
In labor force .....	723	1 548	447	25	764	1 258	642	689
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	54.6	50.5	33.5	8.2	55.2	49.4	49.3	57.5
Civilian labor force .....	723	1 548	447	25	764	1 246	642	689
Employed .....	651	1 307	412	25	658	1 129	545	611
Unemployed .....	72	241	35	—	106	117	97	78
Percent of civilian labor force .....	10.0	15.6	7.8	—	13.9	9.4	15.1	11.3
With own children under 6 years .....	237	498	230	15	238	468	212	179
In labor force .....	155	317	100	7	141	246	93	141
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	266	533	130	17	253	369	242	187
In labor force .....	196	375	39	12	176	232	198	132
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	343	693	251	12	329	679	354	252
All parents present in household in labor force .....	184	395	113	5	163	309	137	183
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	614	1 127	352	25	650	893	617	432
All parents present in household in labor force .....	368	729	117	14	423	515	404	289
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	245	390	135	21	209	327	244	137
Not enrolled in school .....	82	178	73	21	67	100	83	31
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	48	79	51	21	29	48	35	6
Not high school graduate .....	75	143	61	21	43	65	74	11
Employed .....	27	64	14	—	14	32	39	5
Unemployed .....	30	24	8	—	26	—	18	6
Not in labor force .....	18	55	39	21	3	33	17	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 385	2 735	932	53	1 378	2 328	1 173	1 228
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	30	97	46	13	59	60	45	107
Professional specialty occupations .....	64	160	47	—	69	111	66	99
Technicians and related support occupations .....	41	68	11	—	25	37	11	23
Sales occupations .....	126	156	89	12	112	208	81	88
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	217	219	99	—	171	299	174	204
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	17	37	5	—	35	34	15	19
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	203	424	77	21	161	354	142	123
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	19	65	9	—	31	44	5	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	218	352	155	—	172	283	173	184
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	310	906	306	7	419	667	343	272
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	88	76	6	—	34	69	41	48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	52	175	82	—	90	154	77	56
Construction .....	98	137	100	—	76	164	86	93
Manufacturing .....	552	1 239	392	7	602	929	496	469
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	92	103	16	—	53	77	77	44
Wholesale and retail trade .....	268	466	149	12	200	464	174	178
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	60	62	69	15	46	130	67	111
Business and repair services .....	27	18	35	—	35	62	27	36
Professional and related services .....	197	511	130	19	213	336	154	191
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 385	2 735	932	53	1 378	2 328	1 173	1 228
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 203	2 454	831	45	1 211	1 986	1 006	1 037
Government workers .....	137	274	72	8	136	272	137	168
Local government workers .....	36	148	49	8	60	159	48	94
Self-employed workers .....	45	7	29	—	26	62	30	23
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 592	3 352	1 096	89	1 625	2 644	1 350	1 435
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 225	2 517	898	58	1 212	2 030	1 073	1 147
50 to 52 weeks .....	762	1 554	608	20	769	1 453	820	733
40 to 49 weeks .....	170	375	122	—	196	307	75	171
27 to 39 weeks .....	110	273	85	20	121	129	74	133
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	257	394	123	18	286	368	122	192
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	2 061	4 181	1 484	151	2 055	3 418	1 862	1 689
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	180	307	95	45	112	219	78	125
With a mobility limitation .....	95	227	33	39	70	126	54	61
In labor force .....	11	58	—	—	3	29	20	17
With a self-care limitation .....	102	192	80	25	95	152	45	89
With a work disability .....	333	702	185	85	353	418	179	146
In labor force .....	77	194	15	6	83	95	31	41
Prevented from working .....	228	464	160	79	264	273	148	99
No work disability .....	1 728	3 479	1 299	66	1 702	3 000	1 683	1 543
In labor force .....	1 462	2 855	965	39	1 452	2 405	1 309	1 304
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	367	1 232	842	275	499	909	502	450
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	102	254	274	73	119	211	134	174
With a mobility limitation .....	73	172	200	66	97	167	134	90
With a self-care limitation .....	60	188	191	27	81	149	27	124
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	196	509	287	37	177	396	225	108
Mean family income (dollars) .....	9 766	11 123	8 892	16 006	10 543	10 291	10 319	15 906
1 worker .....	207	386	200	34	226	413	169	232
Mean family income (dollars) .....	14 354	16 718	19 789	20 143	16 133	17 982	18 185	22 126
2 or more workers .....	490	923	292	12	509	835	416	463
Mean family income (dollars) .....	41 624	38 208	36 676	30 188	35 647	36 339	37 786	40 636

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6416	Tract 6417	Tract 6418	Tract 6419	Tract 6420	Tract 6421	Tract 6422	Tract 6423
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	2 036	4 461	2 165	1 872	2 561	2 995	2 906	2 115
In labor force	1 391	2 640	1 548	1 157	1 768	1 910	1 583	1 257
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.3	59.2	71.5	61.8	69.0	63.8	54.5	59.4
Civilian labor force	1 384	2 640	1 533	1 157	1 768	1 874	1 570	1 257
Employed	1 255	2 410	1 441	998	1 550	1 668	1 481	1 211
Unemployed	129	230	92	159	218	206	89	46
Percent of civilian labor force	9.3	8.7	6.0	13.7	12.3	11.0	5.7	3.7
Not in labor force	645	1 821	617	715	793	1 085	1 323	858
Institutionalized persons	—	295	58	9	—	—	428	203
Enrolled in school	93	170	62	54	72	129	53	148
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	344	817	247	283	401	595	438	351
Females 16 years and over	1 029	2 481	1 159	900	1 369	1 663	1 731	1 178
In labor force	651	1 301	803	503	873	893	773	591
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.3	52.4	69.3	55.9	63.8	53.7	44.7	50.2
Civilian labor force	644	1 301	803	503	873	893	773	591
Employed	586	1 215	747	431	786	776	735	566
Unemployed	58	86	56	72	87	117	38	25
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	6.6	7.0	14.3	10.0	13.1	4.9	4.2
With own children under 6 years	117	297	132	183	267	269	226	78
In labor force	81	215	110	133	187	156	134	56
With own children 6 to 17 years only	174	327	106	123	218	205	229	186
In labor force	142	267	95	103	173	170	160	154
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	176	373	181	254	343	381	288	81
All parents present in household in labor force	120	234	143	155	246	220	169	50
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	312	803	214	336	505	441	498	353
All parents present in household in labor force	235	593	184	199	354	341	327	311
Persons 16 to 19 years	118	307	172	125	200	192	169	191
Not enrolled in school	18	54	76	24	58	79	52	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	19	20	5	23	56	15	6
Not high school graduate	6	16	57	9	45	41	28	6
Employed	6	3	37	4	28	5	13	—
Unemployed	—	5	14	—	17	25	7	—
Not in labor force	—	8	6	5	—	11	8	6
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 255	2 410	1 441	998	1 550	1 668	1 481	1 211
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	93	221	126	44	71	240	93	224
Professional specialty occupations	146	262	212	78	79	190	190	364
Technicians and related support occupations	54	89	73	21	49	36	37	32
Sales occupations	135	238	122	55	137	145	180	145
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	204	329	259	110	232	218	249	169
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	28	55	32	19	41	28	40	39
Service occupations, except protective and household	164	266	162	112	179	203	163	102
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	26	15	12	39	17	14	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	172	262	123	179	267	195	209	81
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	163	472	176	286	338	242	195	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	38	39	70	36	37	93	68	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	41	151	71	46	81	61	43	17
Construction	78	192	143	104	126	102	85	33
Manufacturing	314	714	355	425	591	481	376	129
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	89	95	66	39	23	88	87	59
Wholesale and retail trade	267	428	318	112	269	287	346	217
Finance, insurance, and real estate	45	115	71	36	113	124	86	72
Business and repair services	53	67	27	17	20	40	29	17
Professional and related services	294	642	325	153	281	435	365	549
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 255	2 410	1 441	998	1 550	1 668	1 481	1 211
Private wage and salary workers	951	1 884	1 180	851	1 357	1 353	1 231	741
Government workers	264	389	208	131	139	211	185	354
Local government workers	146	253	103	98	88	77	149	287
Self-employed workers	32	127	47	16	54	104	65	110
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 456	2 780	1 616	1 176	1 786	2 072	1 702	1 322
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 090	2 118	1 342	972	1 501	1 652	1 209	962
50 to 52 weeks	784	1 485	973	707	1 053	1 095	853	745
40 to 49 weeks	125	248	168	78	190	287	136	117
27 to 39 weeks	92	178	86	97	114	110	140	43
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	280	401	159	96	122	206	257	255
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 629	3 217	1 757	1 548	2 148	2 267	1 970	1 446
With a mobility or self-care limitation	87	132	55	137	67	112	58	25
With a mobility limitation	59	93	23	99	38	66	37	25
In labor force	19	36	—	5	—	10	5	7
With a self-care limitation	56	94	39	90	45	79	30	20
With a work disability	134	323	137	210	241	187	202	54
In labor force	41	105	12	47	76	61	53	12
Prevented from working	87	206	117	147	147	106	141	42
No work disability	1 495	2 894	1 620	1 307	1 907	2 080	1 768	1 392
In labor force	1 313	2 426	1 433	1 078	1 680	1 732	1 472	1 130
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	400	949	335	315	413	692	495	466
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	214	57	78	79	161	86	43
With a mobility limitation	34	141	43	78	49	105	65	36
With a self-care limitation	36	186	25	42	37	101	39	34
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	110	169	45	91	160	191	164	64
Mean family income (dollars)	13 545	20 453	13 970	14 518	12 623	14 888	10 010	20 477
1 worker	152	425	106	173	187	296	176	175
Mean family income (dollars)	25 095	27 543	26 141	20 265	20 513	20 650	20 087	81 320
2 or more workers	422	897	450	292	495	575	512	433
Mean family income (dollars)	48 313	45 014	44 869	36 951	42 783	40 501	46 025	68 345



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.			Somerset CDP, Bristol County, MA			Remainder of Bristol County, MA	
	Tract 6424	Tract 6425	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Tract 6441	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6442.99	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6442 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	2 440	2 658	—	8 623	5 910	19	—	—
In labor force .....	1 547	1 811	—	5 985	3 623	—	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	63.4	68.1	—	69.4	61.3	—	—	—
Civilian labor force .....	1 539	1 811	—	5 962	3 591	—	—	—
Employed .....	1 427	1 716	—	5 586	3 366	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	112	95	—	376	225	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	7.3	5.2	—	6.3	6.3	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	893	847	—	2 638	2 287	19	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	33	51	—	—	99	—	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	65	67	—	317	143	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	559	457	—	1 389	1 386	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over .....	1 338	1 427	—	4 485	3 191	—	—	—
In labor force .....	747	844	—	2 799	1 687	—	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	55.8	59.1	—	62.4	52.9	—	—	—
Civilian labor force .....	747	844	—	2 799	1 687	—	—	—
Employed .....	687	815	—	2 646	1 620	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	60	29	—	153	67	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	8.0	3.4	—	5.5	4.0	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years .....	121	149	—	501	330	—	—	—
In labor force .....	105	103	—	365	261	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	168	193	—	812	402	—	—	—
In labor force .....	153	159	—	682	348	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	157	223	—	601	407	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force .....	133	148	—	407	340	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	370	380	—	1 590	861	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force .....	306	326	—	1 256	761	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	101	182	—	644	373	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school .....	5	37	—	67	94	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	5	16	—	15	10	—	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	5	16	—	7	42	—	—	—
Employed .....	—	12	—	—	32	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	5	4	—	—	10	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 427	1 716	—	5 586	3 366	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	192	189	—	581	363	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations .....	230	276	—	1 019	457	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations .....	65	63	—	203	142	—	—	—
Sales occupations .....	128	226	—	709	382	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	206	286	—	814	738	—	—	—
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—	18	7	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	72	97	—	194	97	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	191	122	—	556	314	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	16	—	50	32	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	151	212	—	688	395	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	118	163	—	446	200	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	31	7	—	132	85	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	43	59	—	176	154	—	—	—
Construction .....	85	75	—	208	158	—	—	—
Manufacturing .....	256	349	—	1 105	655	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	78	93	—	434	254	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade .....	250	324	—	1 073	757	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	91	154	—	323	242	—	—	—
Business and repair services .....	37	36	—	202	115	—	—	—
Professional and related services .....	433	467	—	1 627	862	—	—	—
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 427	1 716	—	5 586	3 366	—	—	—
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 015	1 319	—	4 212	2 683	—	—	—
Government workers .....	346	320	—	1 015	588	—	—	—
Local government workers .....	207	206	—	650	348	—	—	—
Self-employed workers .....	60	68	—	343	88	—	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 596	1 850	—	6 264	3 838	19	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 185	1 364	—	4 438	2 790	19	—	—
50 to 52 weeks .....	946	1 038	—	3 331	2 144	—	—	—
40 to 49 weeks .....	85	165	—	441	181	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks .....	101	78	—	376	221	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	252	348	—	1 156	741	—	—	—
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 733	2 105	—	7 028	4 301	19	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	107	45	—	192	103	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	78	45	—	87	67	—	—	—
In labor force .....	5	3	—	32	17	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	78	12	—	139	70	—	—	—
With a work disability .....	203	148	—	588	286	—	—	—
In labor force .....	66	75	—	261	114	—	—	—
Prevented from working .....	116	73	—	257	172	—	—	—
No work disability .....	1 530	1 957	—	6 440	4 015	19	—	—
In labor force .....	1 373	1 691	—	5 525	3 391	—	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	666	502	—	1 572	1 478	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	174	104	—	225	258	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	159	47	—	195	155	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	116	92	—	104	195	—	—	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	118	136	—	377	328	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	18 990	17 953	—	21 033	18 300	—	—	—
1 worker .....	187	186	—	618	508	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	34 367	35 206	—	36 699	36 495	—	—	—
2 or more workers .....	505	581	—	2 127	1 186	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars) .....	50 524	56 157	—	55 498	54 923	—	—	—



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bristol County, MA—Con.		Newport County (pt.), RI		Newport County, RI			
	Tract 6451	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Newport County (pt.), RI	Tract 414	Tract 416.01	Tract 416.02	Tract 417
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	12 327	11 159	14 198	14 198	2 689	2 488	3 515	5 506
In labor force	8 610	7 608	9 627	9 627	1 791	1 542	2 391	3 903
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.8	68.2	67.8	67.8	66.6	62.0	68.0	70.9
Civilian labor force	8 583	7 579	9 565	9 565	1 791	1 536	2 358	3 880
Employed	8 187	7 012	9 042	9 042	1 690	1 417	2 249	3 686
Unemployed	396	567	523	523	101	119	109	194
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	7.7	4.6	5.0
Not in labor force	3 717	3 551	4 571	4 571	898	946	1 124	1 603
Institutionalized persons	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	345	434	488	488	145	70	111	162
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 724	1 651	2 234	2 234	424	523	613	674
Females 16 years and over	6 322	5 682	7 322	7 322	1 349	1 282	1 839	2 852
In labor force	4 004	3 471	4 380	4 380	799	691	1 159	1 731
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.3	61.1	59.8	59.8	59.2	53.9	63.0	60.7
Civilian labor force	4 004	3 471	4 374	4 374	799	685	1 159	1 731
Employed	3 886	3 274	4 218	4 218	772	654	1 119	1 673
Unemployed	118	197	156	156	27	31	40	58
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	5.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.5	3.5	3.4
With own children under 6 years	746	719	966	966	215	156	185	410
In labor force	477	512	606	606	150	103	100	253
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 188	1 071	1 178	1 178	208	190	267	513
In labor force	978	907	945	945	148	168	232	397
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	982	906	1 305	1 305	287	199	262	557
All parents present in household in labor force	602	615	784	784	202	136	135	311
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	2 529	2 081	2 495	2 495	439	371	563	1 122
All parents present in household in labor force	1 918	1 643	1 789	1 789	308	310	423	748
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 072	852	941	941	174	158	218	391
Not enrolled in school	216	244	193	193	18	45	63	67
Unemployed or not in labor force	43	98	62	62	4	6	23	29
Not high school graduate	36	116	52	52	4	10	14	24
Employed	10	36	24	24	—	10	14	—
Unemployed	11	43	28	28	4	—	—	24
Not in labor force	15	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	8 187	7 012	9 042	9 042	1 690	1 417	2 249	3 686
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 062	983	1 020	1 020	237	87	318	378
Professional specialty occupations	1 014	929	1 425	1 425	330	206	346	543
Technicians and related support occupations	296	202	418	418	91	35	104	188
Sales occupations	1 119	931	936	936	176	104	256	400
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 265	1 073	1 296	1 296	181	310	334	471
Private household occupations	7	22	39	39	13	—	8	18
Protective service occupations	131	75	194	194	28	45	64	57
Service occupations, except protective and household	974	867	987	987	143	183	242	419
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	140	139	376	376	155	12	27	182
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 115	1 124	1 237	1 237	194	201	308	534
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	504	602	528	528	66	105	135	222
Transportation and material moving occupations	235	269	312	312	53	53	46	160
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	325	196	274	274	23	76	61	114
Construction	437	732	967	967	206	97	198	466
Manufacturing	1 686	1 430	1 532	1 532	234	306	344	648
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	692	400	440	440	76	85	103	176
Wholesale and retail trade	2 207	1 480	1 787	1 787	247	295	507	738
Finance, insurance, and real estate	429	528	552	552	123	69	165	195
Business and repair services	265	305	315	315	30	91	64	130
Professional and related services	1 798	1 421	2 242	2 242	433	311	558	940
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	8 187	7 012	9 042	9 042	1 690	1 417	2 249	3 686
Private wage and salary workers	6 725	5 206	7 012	7 012	1 159	1 094	1 787	2 972
Government workers	971	1 011	1 237	1 237	265	279	323	370
Local government workers	533	657	558	558	123	164	115	156
Self-employed workers	462	760	746	746	238	54	116	338
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	8 929	8 133	10 084	10 084	1 948	1 581	2 505	4 050
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	6 346	5 824	7 389	7 389	1 419	1 215	1 840	2 915
5D to 52 weeks	4 938	4 400	5 506	5 506	958	886	1 407	2 255
40 to 49 weeks	686	633	734	734	157	170	138	269
27 to 39 weeks	263	418	452	452	95	42	109	206
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 688	1 364	1 595	1 595	298	211	410	676
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	10 173	9 229	11 536	11 536	2 144	1 900	2 793	4 699
With a mobility or self-care limitation	585	208	378	378	30	91	76	181
With a mobility limitation	351	90	278	278	23	39	70	146
In labor force	68	19	91	91	6	15	20	50
With a self-care limitation	384	182	230	230	13	68	52	97
With a work disability	867	615	946	946	145	223	193	385
In labor force	282	267	431	431	47	83	102	199
Prevented from working	518	283	446	446	84	117	86	159
No work disability	9 306	8 614	10 590	10 590	1 999	1 677	2 600	4 314
In labor force	8 071	7 118	8 831	8 831	1 646	1 420	2 194	3 571
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 985	1 901	2 600	2 600	545	582	689	784
With a mobility or self-care limitation	340	341	436	436	102	77	112	145
With a mobility limitation	235	312	347	347	89	59	73	126
With a self-care limitation	210	250	233	233	63	31	70	69
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	477	430	676	676	132	165	168	211
Mean family income (dollars)	22 288	18 185	22 726	22 726	23 385	21 546	30 347	17 169
1 worker	829	803	1 225	1 225	264	213	280	468
Mean family income (dollars)	37 922	37 699	47 161	47 161	63 462	26 946	42 850	49 746
2 or more workers	2 903	2 625	3 293	3 293	617	546	837	1 293
Mean family income (dollars)	56 026	56 672	56 781	56 781	59 953	49 644	51 864	61 464

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Bristol County (pt.), MA		
						Total	Fall River city	Somerset CDP
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	428 869	90 854	338 015	60 536	53 918	53 918	37 331	6 438
Less than \$5,000	18 094	3 554	14 540	2 964	2 734	2 734	2 343	142
\$5,000 to \$9,999	47 811	11 346	36 465	9 244	8 744	8 744	7 385	556
\$10,000 to \$14,999	34 748	7 090	27 658	5 367	4 957	4 957	3 938	415
\$15,000 to \$24,999	67 364	13 683	53 681	9 762	8 824	8 824	6 605	929
\$25,000 to \$34,999	65 715	13 698	52 017	9 589	8 639	8 639	6 023	1 046
\$35,000 to \$49,999	84 046	17 927	66 119	11 213	9 786	9 786	6 263	1 249
\$50,000 to \$74,999	71 598	16 089	55 509	8 433	7 160	7 160	3 683	1 428
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23 205	4 837	18 368	2 574	2 068	2 068	738	521
\$100,000 or more	16 288	2 630	13 658	1 390	1 006	1 006	353	152
Median (dollars)	31 858	31 818	31 868	27 849	26 809	26 809	22 452	36 418
Mean (dollars)	38 504	37 045	38 896	33 153	31 713	31 713	26 894	40 786
Families	299 617	65 895	233 722	43 396	38 202	38 202	24 991	5 144
Median income (dollars)	38 865	38 540	38 953	34 281	33 139	33 139	28 972	42 878
Males 15 years and over, with income	408 787	86 221	322 566	55 706	48 971	48 971	31 169	6 665
Median income (dollars)	21 370	21 815	21 246	19 884	19 340	19 340	17 319	23 619
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.4	54.1	52.0	49.1	48.7	48.7	46.2	51.9
Median income (dollars)	29 791	29 761	29 800	27 038	26 597	26 597	24 161	31 475
Females 15 years and over, with income	431 107	90 688	340 419	60 562	54 048	54 048	36 324	6 999
Median income (dollars)	10 527	10 449	10 548	9 509	9 331	9 331	8 594	10 547
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.8	32.7	31.5	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.6	28.8
Median income (dollars)	19 403	18 873	19 550	17 523	17 370	17 370	16 599	19 289
Per capita income (dollars)	14 665	14 034	14 834	12 887	12 389	12 389	10 966	15 030
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	428 869	90 854	338 015	60 536	53 918	53 918	37 331	6 438
With earnings	333 062	70 486	262 576	44 194	39 011	39 011	25 860	4 935
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 402	39 748	40 578	35 946	34 885	34 885	30 407	42 987
With Social Security income	129 321	27 475	101 846	20 796	18 605	18 605	12 896	2 453
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 613	6 981	7 784	6 638	6 535	6 535	6 182	7 481
With public assistance income	36 364	9 032	27 332	7 257	6 893	6 893	5 873	281
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 439	4 193	4 520	4 124	4 117	4 117	4 127	3 501
With retirement income	73 030	15 007	58 023	11 400	9 954	9 954	6 502	1 568
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 833	6 499	8 178	6 845	6 440	6 440	5 890	6 913
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	45 234	43 220	45 802	39 096	37 603	37 603	32 276	46 333
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 662	42 117	44 121	37 751	36 581	36 581	30 610	51 001
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 550	44 219	47 178	40 243	38 497	38 497	33 907	43 523
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 782	47 134	50 548	42 751	41 333	41 333	36 332	48 502
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 832	48 369	51 595	44 178	43 257	43 257	37 805	54 985
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 938	46 041	49 730	41 604	39 749	39 749	35 046	44 497
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 731	23 857	24 959	21 927	21 022	21 022	18 316	33 909
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 712	15 321	17 082	14 322	13 648	13 648	12 535	23 234
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 146	34 221	34 127	32 076	31 260	31 260	28 001	40 592
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	299 617	65 895	233 722	43 396	38 202	38 202	24 991	5 144
Householder worked in 1989	230 640	51 433	179 207	31 956	27 916	27 916	17 523	3 949
With related children under 18 years	143 708	32 882	110 826	20 974	18 692	18 692	12 873	2 060
With related children under 5 years	60 901	13 836	47 065	8 414	7 563	7 563	5 586	677
Married-couple families	238 227	53 467	184 760	34 713	30 286	30 286	18 823	4 352
Householder worked in 1989	190 673	43 417	147 256	26 728	23 281	23 281	14 026	3 405
With related children under 18 years	109 896	26 042	83 854	16 103	14 225	14 225	9 082	1 756
With related children under 5 years	48 113	11 276	36 837	6 504	5 753	5 753	3 954	592
Female householder, no husband present	47 938	9 919	38 019	7 029	6 468	6 468	5 278	587
Householder worked in 1989	29 610	6 145	23 465	4 085	3 660	3 660	2 892	395
With related children under 18 years	28 413	5 896	22 517	4 266	3 974	3 974	3 466	248
With related children under 5 years	10 764	2 194	8 570	1 695	1 619	1 619	1 494	85
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	168 385	31 425	136 960	20 849	19 058	19 058	14 785	1 556
Nonfamily householder	129 252	24 959	104 293	17 140	15 716	15 716	12 340	1 294
65 years and over	55 740	11 606	44 134	8 845	8 131	8 131	6 272	825
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 104 178	238 914	865 264	155 367	137 737	137 737	91 158	17 529
Persons under 18 years	257 300	57 776	199 524	36 119	32 241	32 241	22 099	3 500
Related children under 18 years	256 077	57 512	198 565	35 914	32 056	32 056	21 990	3 485
Related children 5 to 17 years	179 719	40 355	139 364	25 786	22 940	22 940	15 212	2 679
Persons 65 years and over	161 021	33 290	127 731	25 180	22 580	22 580	15 644	3 050
Persons 75 years and over	63 913	12 977	50 936	9 939	8 963	8 963	6 397	1 148
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	20 652	4 237	16 415	3 567	3 403	3 403	3 073	95
Percent below poverty level	6.9	6.4	7.0	8.2	8.9	8.9	12.3	1.8
Householder worked in 1989	7 415	1 433	5 982	1 162	1 060	1 060	950	20
With related children under 18 years	16 542	3 298	13 244	2 757	2 636	2 636	2 464	40
With related children under 5 years	9 160	1 774	7 386	1 532	1 470	1 470	1 378	22
Married-couple families	6 987	1 412	5 575	1 219	1 127	1 127	932	38
Householder worked in 1989	2 818	543	2 275	419	376	376	307	10
With related children under 18 years	3 979	733	3 246	605	556	556	472	10
With related children under 5 years	2 220	376	1 844	338	311	311	244	10
Female householder, no husband present	12 806	2 637	10 169	2 183	2 111	2 111	1 996	37
Householder worked in 1989	4 188	805	3 383	667	608	608	567	10
With related children under 18 years	11 971	2 452	9 519	2 048	1 976	1 976	1 888	30
With related children under 5 years	6 643	1 341	5 302	1 143	1 108	1 108	1 083	12
Unrelated individuals	38 530	6 713	31 817	5 177	4 781	4 781	3 908	361
Nonfamily householder	25 673	4 801	20 872	3 923	3 632	3 632	3 079	257
65 years and over	14 799	2 910	11 889	2 464	2 258	2 258	1 893	170
Persons	105 105	19 562	85 543	15 895	14 974	14 974	13 017	611
Percent below poverty level	9.5	8.2	9.9	10.2	10.9	10.9	14.3	3.5
Persons under 18 years	35 269	6 763	28 506	5 582	5 342	5 342	4 803	95
Related children under 18 years	34 270	6 543	27 727	5 394	5 174	5 174	4 711	80
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 007	4 173	17 834	3 391	3 251	3 251	2 912	48
Persons 65 years and over	19 095	4 095	15 000	3 505	3 274	3 274	2 730	242
Persons 75 years and over	10 108	2 055	8 053	1 800	1 653	1 653	1 407	127
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	36 258	6 182	30 076	4 825	4 383	4 383	3 764	181
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	143 727	29 089	114 638	23 392	22 112	22 112	19 113	1 056
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	269 522	55 395	214 127	43 391	40 363	40 363	33 421	2 555



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bristol County, MA			Fall River city, Bristol County, MA						
	Tract 6401	Tract 6442	Tract 6461	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6402	Tract 6403	Tract 6404	Tract 6405	Tract 6406	Tract 6407
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 803	2 666	4 954	1 803	2 760	1 516	1 186	2 359	1 871	1 172
Less than \$5,000	111	89	137	111	186	86	64	163	101	67
\$5,000 to \$9,999	302	295	430	302	703	402	168	392	339	129
\$10,000 to \$14,999	157	227	269	157	356	172	132	185	191	129
\$15,000 to \$24,999	268	367	689	268	522	326	286	471	335	187
\$25,000 to \$34,999	330	418	742	330	384	217	204	457	301	177
\$35,000 to \$49,999	425	528	1 062	425	332	218	199	361	410	255
\$50,000 to \$74,999	158	521	1 046	158	227	76	109	264	166	170
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40	183	357	40	42	19	13	51	23	45
\$100,000 or more	12	38	222	12	8	—	11	15	5	13
Median (dollars)	26 620	33 698	37 092	26 620	17 150	17 130	22 993	24 421	23 614	29 292
Mean (dollars)	28 247	37 683	42 963	28 247	22 620	21 852	26 681	27 884	26 313	32 518
Families	1 381	2 022	3 858	1 381	1 706	1 067	844	1 528	1 357	893
Median income (dollars)	30 815	40 833	42 250	30 815	25 374	23 135	27 965	29 312	29 450	34 680
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 611	2 655	5 305	1 611	2 121	1 124	1 023	1 982	1 698	1 110
Median income (dollars)	17 463	22 547	22 307	17 463	15 362	14 044	17 770	18 459	17 337	22 036
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.8	51.5	53.1	47.8	42.3	35.4	50.5	52.8	50.2	48.0
Median income (dollars)	27 348	31 891	29 908	27 348	22 174	22 500	23 080	21 788	20 800	29 367
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 762	2 933	5 048	1 762	2 583	1 580	1 203	2 119	1 815	1 208
Median income (dollars)	10 067	9 277	11 323	10 067	8 606	7 269	7 924	9 567	8 949	9 204
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.6	26.5	31.1	32.6	29.9	24.4	25.2	32.9	34.2	33.8
Median income (dollars)	16 327	19 554	18 618	16 327	15 643	15 995	16 058	16 307	17 026	16 709
Per capita income (dollars)	10 928	14 520	15 525	10 928	10 075	8 688	10 965	11 577	10 307	12 523
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 803	2 666	4 954	1 803	2 760	1 516	1 186	2 359	1 871	1 172
With earnings	1 328	1 946	4 027	1 328	1 756	980	876	1 757	1 295	870
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 379	40 588	42 829	30 379	27 075	23 729	28 654	29 142	30 275	35 920
With Social Security income	668	1 115	1 571	668	1 115	471	404	709	646	426
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 641	7 726	7 248	6 641	6 267	6 376	6 288	6 962	5 852	6 347
With public assistance income	190	128	331	190	470	391	158	265	307	112
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 295	2 871	3 611	4 295	2 933	5 214	5 072	4 077	4 057	3 634
With retirement income	405	693	811	405	480	281	238	367	342	205
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 790	6 352	7 346	5 790	4 820	7 363	5 814	6 836	5 859	6 721
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	32 523	44 352	48 433	32 523	28 494	26 207	31 549	33 286	30 575	36 896
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 351	48 849	50 670	30 351	29 296	21 650	30 785	27 450	30 498	37 719
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 410	42 013	46 749	34 410	27 699	31 907	32 186	38 854	30 662	36 115
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 562	45 868	50 233	37 562	32 838	31 687	35 268	35 768	33 668	39 415
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 242	52 861	52 372	38 242	36 913	31 406	36 705	32 106	35 674	42 556
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 023	42 232	48 449	37 023	29 022	31 918	34 176	39 050	31 578	36 429
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 032	37 730	27 341	16 032	16 657	13 561	15 365	17 138	19 811	19 787
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 866	25 735	22 713	11 866	10 556	9 241	12 378	13 133	16 895	9 597
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 769	47 423	29 071	21 769	24 013	30 909	20 462	23 511	25 615	30 692
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>										
Families	1 381	2 022	3 858	1 381	1 706	1 067	844	1 528	1 357	893
Householder worked in 1989	987	1 485	3 098	987	1 133	662	619	1 097	944	630
With related children under 18 years	693	701	1 807	693	863	633	399	776	753	442
With related children under 5 years	303	273	624	303	455	252	168	400	352	188
Married-couple families	1 018	1 701	3 404	1 018	1 247	736	676	1 172	1 025	753
Householder worked in 1989	772	1 267	2 826	772	928	505	534	911	746	555
With related children under 18 years	491	591	1 623	491	603	356	307	579	543	367
With related children under 5 years	216	230	553	216	328	146	122	291	247	151
Female householder, no husband present	309	226	550	309	397	326	138	298	299	118
Householder worked in 1989	188	158	151	188	170	157	78	149	172	53
With related children under 18 years	185	101	99	185	231	272	87	188	210	68
With related children under 5 years	87	43	18	87	98	101	46	100	105	37
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	495	747	1 423	495	1 252	537	372	961	598	355
Nonfamily householder	422	644	1 096	422	1 054	449	342	831	514	279
65 years and over	246	389	472	246	633	254	182	354	277	147
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 690	6 961	13 801	4 690	6 289	3 822	2 868	5 590	4 888	3 127
Persons under 18 years	1 203	1 268	3 076	1 203	1 455	1 076	630	1 278	1 219	718
Related children under 18 years	1 203	1 268	3 034	1 203	1 438	1 076	624	1 263	1 219	710
Related children 5 to 17 years	891	951	2 323	891	951	731	442	858	817	510
Persons 65 years and over	748	1 478	1 901	748	1 322	630	508	855	757	515
Persons 75 years and over	244	578	715	244	590	208	211	346	274	192
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	168	38	99	168	238	248	83	151	154	71
Percent below poverty level	12.2	1.9	2.6	12.2	14.0	23.2	9.9	9.9	11.3	8.0
Householder worked in 1989	48	—	16	48	65	74	45	64	42	16
With related children under 18 years	131	—	23	131	187	234	67	142	116	53
With related children under 5 years	70	—	6	70	106	101	44	105	94	32
Married-couple families	47	18	79	47	68	45	27	41	49	28
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	16	13	17	7	20	32	11	5
With related children under 18 years	30	—	23	30	24	31	20	32	11	10
With related children under 5 years	13	—	6	13	24	—	20	21	11	—
Female householder, no husband present	115	—	20	115	159	203	51	110	105	43
Householder worked in 1989	35	—	—	35	37	67	25	32	31	11
With related children under 18 years	95	—	—	95	152	203	42	110	105	43
With related children under 5 years	57	—	—	57	71	101	24	84	83	32
Unrelated individuals	146	182	323	146	335	180	61	188	147	110
Nonfamily householder	110	142	182	110	252	121	61	156	133	77
65 years and over	85	100	87	85	157	44	44	86	77	64
Persons	628	263	596	628	937	832	297	625	543	324
Percent below poverty level	13.4	3.8	4.3	13.4	14.9	21.8	10.4	11.2	11.1	10.4
Persons under 18 years	247	—	121	247	307	345	124	252	198	114
Related children under 18 years	247	—	79	247	290	345	118	237	198	106
Related children 5 to 17 years	173	—	68	173	191	224	69	128	95	67
Persons 65 years and over	129	141	138	129	257	66	60	104	134	97
Persons 75 years and over	51	67	51	51	109	66	31	80	54	46
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	102	98	244	102	304	165	72	188	184	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	778	469	974	778	1 294	1 215	500	1 035	976	418
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 516	1 112	2 280	1 516	2 502	1 850	841	1 840	1 681	834

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6408	Tract 6409	Tract 6410	Tract 6411	Tract 6412	Tract 6413	Tract 6414	Tract 6415
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 172	2 963	1 329	321	1 361	2 376	1 219	1 153
Less than \$5,000	94	182	230	40	137	147	90	49
\$5,000 to \$9,999	252	869	395	176	316	576	392	237
\$10,000 to \$14,999	157	425	160	52	163	267	131	72
\$15,000 to \$24,999	204	462	206	20	244	494	190	247
\$25,000 to \$34,999	148	410	178	20	215	426	220	206
\$35,000 to \$49,999	169	434	99	—	218	284	127	194
\$50,000 to \$74,999	131	134	49	13	62	161	58	127
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14	47	6	—	2	12	—	21
\$100,000 or more	3	—	6	—	4	9	11	—
Median (dollars)	20 431	15 095	11 162	7 417	17 122	19 014	14 908	23 812
Mean (dollars)	25 186	21 191	17 472	10 801	21 414	21 949	20 655	26 519
Families	893	1 818	779	83	912	1 644	810	803
Median income (dollars)	22 354	22 600	19 572	18 062	24 865	23 429	24 300	29 260
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 035	2 298	931	125	1 107	1 752	980	908
Median income (dollars)	15 465	13 670	13 441	7 670	15 721	17 433	12 478	18 507
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.6	38.2	36.4	16.0	42.2	50.7	45.7	45.9
Median income (dollars)	21 802	22 365	19 750	50 371	20 941	21 957	20 643	25 350
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 181	2 828	1 147	291	1 242	2 261	1 156	1 048
Median income (dollars)	7 546	7 390	6 804	6 189	7 921	7 218	7 096	8 894
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.0	23.9	23.5	—	24.3	25.0	32.2	30.2
Median income (dollars)	14 911	15 640	14 978	—	14 122	12 923	13 887	16 786
Per capita income (dollars)	8 917	9 049	8 338	7 895	8 562	8 733	7 722	10 988
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 172	2 963	1 329	321	1 361	2 376	1 219	1 153
With earnings	844	1 852	604	65	884	1 578	731	831
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 465	25 278	26 594	19 255	25 241	26 076	26 463	28 994
With Social Security income	367	1 044	584	205	548	760	452	387
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 745	5 473	5 954	5 268	5 922	5 758	5 032	6 287
With public assistance income	305	645	365	86	263	484	303	176
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 862	4 659	4 393	3 242	4 333	3 918	4 813	2 616
With retirement income	156	475	251	99	190	396	169	217
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 383	5 322	2 783	4 787	3 851	3 978	4 013	5 230
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	28 311	26 062	22 104	19 751	25 939	25 453	26 066	31 962
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 393	24 351	22 373	18 717	25 318	25 219	26 601	28 612
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 887	28 220	21 884	20 400	26 713	25 715	25 260	35 222
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 360	28 870	24 460	18 681	30 187	30 295	30 479	35 397
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 847	31 675	30 930	33 000	32 498	33 079	34 181	35 190
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 766	25 735	20 534	16 453	27 678	27 684	25 904	35 554
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 569	17 471	15 350	14 718	12 039	13 969	13 173	21 861
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 517	9 607	9 165	14 718	8 082	10 290	10 450	15 850
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 093	34 425	30 068	—	22 941	19 976	22 950	32 537
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	893	1 818	779	83	912	1 644	810	803
Householder worked in 1989	593	1 129	412	46	663	1 075	499	651
With related children under 18 years	537	1 041	357	32	522	930	511	396
With related children under 5 years	211	408	212	15	213	442	224	137
Married-couple families	577	1 277	564	52	682	1 145	567	574
Householder worked in 1989	438	864	327	15	550	836	411	461
With related children under 18 years	336	692	216	7	358	584	345	247
With related children under 5 years	121	256	128	7	129	302	163	92
Female householder, no husband present	251	445	196	25	199	466	179	186
Householder worked in 1989	109	177	66	25	101	222	81	154
With related children under 18 years	177	304	141	25	152	321	149	119
With related children under 5 years	71	123	84	8	79	134	61	39
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	360	1 496	574	275	531	822	444	408
Nanfamily householder	279	1 145	550	238	449	732	409	350
65 years and over	104	564	411	203	257	389	279	202
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 291	7 071	2 876	456	3 428	5 842	3 195	2 770
Persons under 18 years	978	1 848	610	37	989	1 636	1 003	690
Related children under 18 years	978	1 831	603	37	979	1 636	994	684
Related children 5 to 17 years	712	1 243	376	25	712	1 062	687	482
Persons 65 years and over	367	1 232	842	275	499	909	502	450
Persons 75 years and over	121	551	381	146	205	373	195	230
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	225	359	141	8	163	275	132	84
Percent below poverty level	25.2	19.7	18.1	9.6	17.9	16.7	16.3	10.5
Householder worked in 1989	85	70	24	8	64	53	17	51
With related children under 18 years	187	282	100	8	126	220	108	70
With related children under 5 years	106	123	68	8	68	110	57	47
Married-couple families	62	116	60	—	40	54	39	40
Householder worked in 1989	25	38	14	—	23	9	4	26
With related children under 18 years	44	58	19	—	15	23	15	26
With related children under 5 years	22	19	8	—	9	7	—	21
Female householder, no husband present	138	221	81	8	118	213	83	37
Householder worked in 1989	47	10	10	8	41	44	13	25
With related children under 18 years	125	202	81	8	106	197	83	37
With related children under 5 years	71	82	60	8	54	103	57	26
Unrelated individuals	119	464	238	118	148	223	146	108
Nanfamily householder	96	313	238	87	133	212	141	87
65 years and over	42	189	197	71	56	136	90	58
Persons	844	1 552	619	137	675	1 099	578	374
Percent below poverty level	25.6	21.9	21.5	30.0	19.7	18.8	18.1	13.5
Persons under 18 years	402	600	178	11	299	458	246	145
Related children under 18 years	402	583	178	11	299	458	237	139
Related children 5 to 17 years	260	396	106	4	174	275	140	73
Persons 65 years and over	82	281	268	71	97	222	136	66
Persons 75 years and over	40	158	155	38	52	102	78	51
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	163	366	266	38	209	433	177	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 075	2 080	1 032	258	924	1 546	984	485
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 617	3 438	1 564	342	1 640	3 062	1 641	961



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6416	Tract 6417	Tract 6418	Tract 6419	Tract 6420	Tract 6421	Tract 6422	Tract 6423
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	946	1 968	1 118	1 033	1 273	1 751	1 267	840
Less than \$5,000	20	102	65	51	98	76	58	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999	101	204	157	254	172	283	230	44
\$10,000 to \$14,999	76	188	101	89	154	205	116	47
\$15,000 to \$24,999	196	352	179	186	216	370	188	95
\$25,000 to \$34,999	162	305	263	161	265	295	208	75
\$35,000 to \$49,999	245	491	165	166	189	310	261	148
\$50,000 to \$74,999	107	249	140	119	133	176	164	238
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	42	41	7	35	13	24	79
\$100,000 or more	17	35	7	—	11	23	18	85
Median (dollars)	30 562	30 130	26 717	20 758	24 818	23 338	28 031	47 012
Mean (dollars)	33 033	31 736	29 669	24 696	28 011	27 076	30 230	58 424
Families	684	1 491	601	556	842	1 062	852	672
Median income (dollars)	33 500	35 403	35 625	26 750	29 052	27 300	33 317	55 650
Males 15 years and over, with income	951	1 899	963	896	1 121	1 281	1 128	858
Median income (dollars)	19 604	17 994	19 437	16 944	17 830	20 210	17 601	29 571
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.7	40.3	48.9	50.9	48.4	49.1	40.2	58.3
Median income (dollars)	26 899	27 083	25 025	22 153	23 891	24 487	26 017	37 596
Females 15 years and over, with income	951	2 172	1 036	843	1 261	1 549	1 594	1 002
Median income (dollars)	10 679	9 903	12 808	9 172	10 387	9 704	7 358	12 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.7	33.1	47.9	29.8	40.4	30.1	25.0	23.9
Median income (dollars)	17 050	17 070	20 353	16 469	16 034	19 104	20 787	29 350
Per capita income (dollars)	12 824	11 740	13 307	10 703	10 948	12 605	11 289	20 392
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	946	1 968	1 118	1 033	1 273	1 751	1 267	840
With earnings	752	1 508	941	700	932	1 305	912	681
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 321	31 949	30 814	28 192	30 982	29 450	34 032	54 463
With Social Security income	320	717	240	312	393	559	405	313
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 868	6 330	6 092	6 839	5 485	6 083	6 962	7 839
With public assistance income	39	206	99	207	171	198	176	20
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 374	4 130	4 694	4 211	4 044	3 079	4 143	2 954
With retirement income	198	441	126	130	207	265	221	132
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 722	8 303	7 344	4 262	6 296	7 312	6 484	9 586
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	37 562	37 250	39 252	28 087	32 106	30 362	33 734	67 165
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 638	37 820	36 494	26 688	30 422	27 398	32 372	81 436
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 817	36 807	41 176	29 826	34 162	33 184	35 303	59 030
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 234	39 478	40 611	31 819	37 761	34 944	37 778	71 051
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 619	40 781	38 164	32 207	39 118	35 389	41 096	90 994
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 191	38 358	42 458	31 323	36 269	34 654	34 461	60 508
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	29 451	26 770	35 311	17 229	15 875	17 801	20 113	37 314
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 234	18 403	32 584	9 007	11 937	15 170	10 617	34 111
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 417	30 867	37 324	30 311	23 806	26 280	40 212	41 842
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	684	1 491	601	556	842	1 062	852	672
Householder worked in 1989	515	1 119	506	389	632	780	601	560
With related children under 18 years	303	673	259	334	479	524	472	262
With related children under 5 years	89	272	115	149	195	235	208	65
Married-couple families	587	1 231	451	408	592	744	652	587
Householder worked in 1989	440	896	394	308	465	548	479	512
With related children under 18 years	260	579	194	237	326	294	336	221
With related children under 5 years	89	245	102	102	126	124	151	53
Female householder, no husband present	80	216	106	114	211	266	187	70
Householder worked in 1989	58	179	76	47	135	199	117	48
With related children under 18 years	33	71	57	88	141	203	133	41
With related children under 5 years	—	16	5	47	64	105	57	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	330	542	641	608	676	832	493	188
Nonfamily householder	262	477	517	477	431	689	415	168
65 years and over	84	265	114	140	164	306	186	113
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 459	5 193	2 443	2 392	3 288	3 710	3 201	2 272
Persons under 18 years	494	1 184	395	184	862	822	799	434
Related children under 18 years	494	1 184	395	609	848	822	799	434
Related children 5 to 17 years	343	872	260	427	592	494	548	365
Persons 65 years and over	400	949	335	315	413	692	495	466
Persons 75 years and over	145	345	96	135	147	315	259	189
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	26	72	18	95	100	94	121	12
Percent below poverty level	3.8	4.8	3.0	17.1	11.9	8.9	14.2	1.8
Householder worked in 1989	5	43	—	56	27	30	46	7
With related children under 18 years	5	50	11	83	86	76	106	12
With related children under 5 years	5	8	6	50	56	48	57	5
Married-couple families	19	50	13	39	27	14	22	7
Householder worked in 1989	5	21	—	30	—	—	—	7
With related children under 18 years	5	28	6	39	13	9	7	7
With related children under 5 years	5	8	6	26	8	9	7	—
Female householder, no husband present	7	10	5	44	73	67	96	5
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	—	14	27	30	46	—
With related children under 18 years	—	10	5	44	73	62	96	5
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	24	48	39	50	5
Unrelated individuals	24	170	186	161	196	118	95	33
Nonfamily householder	24	149	126	102	102	99	66	33
65 years and over	7	92	62	19	79	63	53	27
Persons	91	457	243	487	507	378	434	87
Percent below poverty level	3.7	8.8	9.9	20.4	15.4	10.2	13.6	3.8
Persons under 18 years	9	131	28	176	190	135	182	16
Related children under 18 years	9	131	28	176	176	135	182	16
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	119	11	107	103	57	127	8
Persons 65 years and over	30	122	74	19	95	63	88	27
Persons 75 years and over	16	69	23	15	36	26	32	18
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	39	163	99	87	164	118	155	19
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	170	671	367	668	665	756	590	111
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	519	1 175	628	978	1 160	1 321	912	282

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.			Samarset COP, Bristol County, MA			Remainder of Bristol County, MA	
	Tract 6424	Tract 6425	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Tract 6441	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6442.99	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6442 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 286	1 288	—	3 772	2 666	—	—	—
Less than \$5,000	57	40	—	53	89	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	198	94	—	261	295	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	133	80	—	188	227	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	195	166	—	562	367	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	164	232	—	628	418	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	256	307	—	721	528	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	203	249	—	907	521	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	60	80	—	338	183	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	20	40	—	114	38	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	30 038	35 889	—	39 196	33 698	—	—	—
Mean (dollars)	32 959	39 966	—	42 980	37 683	—	—	—
Families	810	903	—	3 122	2 022	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	40 380	39 570	—	44 056	40 833	—	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 085	1 182	—	3 991	2 655	19	—	—
Median income (dollars)	21 199	25 793	—	24 016	22 547	6 250	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.3	52.7	—	52.4	51.5	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	27 450	31 295	—	31 110	31 891	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 224	1 268	—	4 066	2 933	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	11 201	10 676	—	11 377	9 277	—	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.7	32.4	—	30.5	26.5	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	20 425	19 750	—	19 154	19 554	—	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	14 379	15 950	—	15 388	14 520	6 000	—	—
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 286	1 288	—	3 772	2 666	—	—	—
With earnings	864	1 014	—	2 989	1 946	—	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 521	41 360	—	44 550	40 588	—	—	—
With Social Security income	517	334	—	1 338	1 115	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 719	7 051	—	7 277	7 726	—	—	—
With public assistance income	147	80	—	153	128	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 718	2 367	—	4 028	2 871	—	—	—
With retirement income	348	196	—	875	693	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 316	8 066	—	7 358	6 352	—	—	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	42 200	46 088	—	47 615	44 352	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 370	43 745	—	52 201	48 849	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 413	47 677	—	44 590	42 013	—	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 069	47 721	—	50 193	45 868	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 927	45 751	—	56 130	52 861	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 751	49 070	—	46 111	42 232	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 892	33 883	—	31 517	37 730	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 011	25 946	—	21 214	25 735	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 829	40 197	—	36 975	47 423	—	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	810	903	—	3 122	2 022	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	584	697	—	2 464	1 485	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	306	376	—	1 359	701	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	120	158	—	404	273	—	—	—
Married-couple families	674	802	—	2 651	1 701	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	504	627	—	2 138	1 267	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	267	337	—	1 165	591	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	116	147	—	362	230	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	117	79	—	361	226	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	70	61	—	237	158	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	35	35	—	147	101	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	4	11	—	42	43	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	528	467	—	790	747	19	—	—
Nonfamily householder	476	385	—	650	644	—	—	—
65 years and over	237	161	—	436	389	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 867	3 130	—	10 549	6 961	19	—	—
Persons under 18 years	527	603	—	2 232	1 268	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	527	603	—	2 217	1 268	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	401	411	—	1 728	951	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	666	502	—	1 572	1 478	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	274	225	—	570	578	—	—	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	24	11	—	57	38	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	3.0	1.2	—	1.8	1.9	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	10	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	4	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	4	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	14	11	—	20	18	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	4	—	—	37	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	4	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	4	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	4	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	115	79	—	160	182	19	—	—
Nonfamily householder	107	54	—	115	142	—	—	—
65 years and over	51	44	—	70	100	—	—	—
Persons	172	97	—	329	263	19	—	—
Percent below poverty level	6.0	3.1	—	3.1	3.8	100.0	—	—
Persons under 18 years	10	—	—	95	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	10	—	—	80	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	5	—	—	48	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	80	62	—	101	141	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	50	11	—	60	67	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	27	64	—	83	98	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	280	235	—	568	469	19	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	566	551	—	1 424	1 112	19	—	—



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bristol County, MA—Can.		Newport County (pt.), RI		Newport County, RI			
	Tract 6451	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Newport County (pt.), RI	Tract 414	Tract 416.01	Tract 416.02	Tract 417
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	5 195	4 954	6 618	6 618	1 310	1 185	1 614	2 509
Less than \$5,000	112	137	230	230	38	38	49	105
\$5,000 to \$9,999	373	430	500	500	62	134	108	196
\$10,000 to \$14,999	335	269	410	410	67	81	126	136
\$15,000 to \$24,999	601	689	938	938	192	203	183	360
\$25,000 to \$34,999	828	742	950	950	139	219	267	325
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 212	1 062	1 427	1 427	302	278	379	468
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 003	1 046	1 273	1 273	275	159	333	506
\$75,000 to \$99,999	452	357	506	506	114	41	112	239
\$100,000 or more	279	222	384	384	121	32	57	174
Median (dollars)	40 117	37 092	37 381	37 381	41 187	30 949	36 762	38 997
Mean (dollars)	44 366	42 963	44 881	44 881	51 759	34 665	41 794	48 100
Families	4 209	3 858	5 194	5 194	1 013	924	1 285	1 972
Median income (dollars)	43 162	42 250	41 832	41 832	44 292	34 694	41 123	45 050
Males 15 years and over, with income	5 832	5 305	6 735	6 735	1 294	1 189	1 656	2 596
Median income (dollars)	23 786	22 307	23 467	23 467	27 219	19 977	23 131	24 303
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.1	53.1	52.6	52.6	49.7	44.1	54.0	57.0
Median income (dollars)	30 992	29 908	31 397	31 397	34 792	27 885	30 290	33 030
Females 15 years and over, with income	5 677	5 048	6 514	6 514	1 169	1 196	1 636	2 513
Median income (dollars)	11 114	11 323	10 989	10 989	13 414	9 329	11 127	10 858
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.1	31.1	30.1	30.1	26.4	30.3	31.4	30.9
Median income (dollars)	19 710	18 618	19 405	19 405	19 906	18 553	19 832	19 154
Per capita income (dollars)	15 100	15 525	16 827	16 827	20 273	13 563	15 745	17 242
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	5 195	4 954	6 618	6 618	1 310	1 185	1 614	2 509
With earnings	4 189	4 027	5 183	5 183	1 046	842	1 239	2 056
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 346	42 829	43 928	43 928	42 888	36 468	42 577	48 327
With Social Security income	1 685	1 571	2 191	2 191	468	483	565	675
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 192	7 248	7 520	7 520	7 645	6 732	7 398	8 099
With public assistance income	408	331	364	364	48	134	67	115
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 818	3 611	4 254	4 254	4 665	3 335	4 898	4 776
With retirement income	1 073	811	1 446	1 446	234	360	411	441
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 397	7 346	9 636	9 636	13 381	7 984	9 783	8 860
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	48 637	48 433	50 080	50 080	56 102	39 394	47 087	53 943
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 646	50 670	47 465	47 465	51 192	38 305	47 856	48 943
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 630	46 749	51 922	51 922	59 580	40 022	46 628	58 219
Married-couple families (dollars)	50 137	50 233	52 453	52 453	56 679	42 778	49 576	56 165
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 661	52 372	51 223	51 223	55 607	44 044	52 444	50 974
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 855	48 449	53 287	53 287	57 459	42 050	47 980	60 268
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	35 565	27 341	32 367	32 367	46 813	26 511	28 573	30 766
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 219	22 713	24 145	24 145	21 588	15 512	23 598	30 396
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 273	29 071	39 367	39 367	64 885	32 459	32 241	31 391
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	4 209	3 858	5 194	5 194	1 013	924	1 285	1 972
Householder worked in 1989	3 346	3 098	4 040	4 040	789	625	981	1 645
With related children under 18 years	1 952	1 807	2 282	2 282	462	358	513	949
With related children under 5 years	676	624	851	851	194	123	164	370
Married-couple families	3 707	3 404	4 427	4 427	866	720	1 099	1 742
Householder worked in 1989	3 024	2 826	3 447	3 447	671	495	834	1 447
With related children under 18 years	1 764	1 623	1 878	1 878	388	280	414	796
With related children under 5 years	654	553	751	751	166	101	137	347
Female householder, no husband present	353	250	561	561	115	151	139	156
Householder worked in 1989	222	151	425	425	96	98	107	124
With related children under 18 years	161	99	292	292	67	56	71	98
With related children under 5 years	22	18	76	76	21	17	27	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 294	1 423	1 791	1 791	365	322	387	717
Nonfamily householder	986	1 096	1 424	1 424	297	261	329	537
65 years and over	562	472	714	714	184	145	207	178
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	15 249	13 801	17 630	17 630	3 339	3 004	4 245	7 042
Persons under 18 years	3 566	3 076	3 878	3 878	587	578	841	1 709
Related children under 18 years	3 547	3 034	3 858	3 858	741	576	841	1 700
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 726	2 323	2 846	2 846	534	439	614	1 259
Persons 65 years and over	1 985	1 901	2 600	2 600	545	582	689	784
Persons 75 years and over	703	715	976	976	241	222	243	270
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	136	99	164	164	21	35	36	72
Percent below poverty level	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.1	3.8	2.8	3.7
Householder worked in 1989	74	16	102	102	12	21	22	47
With related children under 18 years	109	23	121	121	12	35	29	45
With related children under 5 years	64	6	62	62	12	24	19	7
Married-couple families	78	79	92	92	14	15	11	52
Householder worked in 1989	43	16	43	43	5	7	4	27
With related children under 18 years	51	23	49	49	5	15	4	25
With related children under 5 years	51	6	27	27	5	15	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	58	20	72	72	7	20	25	20
Householder worked in 1989	31	—	59	59	7	14	18	20
With related children under 18 years	58	—	72	72	7	20	25	20
With related children under 5 years	13	—	35	35	7	9	19	—
Unrelated individuals	189	323	396	396	70	98	48	180
Nonfamily householder	114	182	291	291	44	74	45	128
65 years and over	108	87	206	206	44	45	35	82
Persons	750	596	921	921	122	203	171	425
Percent below poverty level	4.9	4.3	5.2	5.2	3.7	6.8	4.0	6.0
Persons under 18 years	323	121	240	240	20	63	44	113
Related children under 18 years	304	79	220	220	20	52	44	104
Related children 5 to 17 years	223	68	140	140	10	20	14	96
Persons 65 years and over	164	138	231	231	53	45	51	82
Persons 75 years and over	68	51	147	147	44	32	36	35
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	194	244	442	442	51	72	56	263
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	969	974	1 280	1 280	237	299	225	519
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 107	2 280	3 028	3 028	537	612	577	1 302

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	1 057 353	236 314	821 039	154 415	136 852	90 160	
Native	972 762	210 726	762 036	132 390	115 523	71 807	
Foreign born	84 591	25 588	59 003	22 025	21 329	18 353	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	15 425	4 498	10 927	4 130	4 039	3 551	
Persons 5 years and over	989 237	219 633	769 604	144 550	128 005	83 643	
Speak a language other than English	158 244	45 834	112 410	39 751	38 013	31 036	
Do not speak English "very well"	59 645	18 099	41 546	16 273	15 804	13 263	
In linguistically isolated households	30 718	9 470	21 248	8 807	8 650	7 710	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	255 778	55 067	200 711	35 303	31 309	19 882	
Preprimary school	17 651	4 575	13 076	2 476	2 114	1 255	
Public school	9 784	2 614	7 170	1 505	1 296	837	
Elementary or high school	151 697	36 912	114 785	24 254	21 654	14 324	
Public school	131 236	32 944	98 292	21 307	19 086	12 451	
College	86 430	13 580	72 850	8 573	7 541	4 303	
Public college	53 539	9 148	44 391	6 519	5 810	3 460	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	706 488	155 186	551 302	102 596	90 466	58 650	
Less than 9th grade	89 010	29 039	59 971	25 658	24 226	19 549	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	120 105	24 974	95 131	18 300	16 527	11 895	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	208 035	44 759	163 276	27 162	23 535	14 015	
Some college, no degree	103 289	21 508	81 781	12 235	10 392	5 771	
Associate degree	44 995	10 205	34 790	5 391	4 596	2 483	
Bachelor's degree	91 179	17 338	73 841	9 461	7 623	3 332	
Graduate or professional degree	49 875	7 363	42 512	4 389	3 567	1 605	
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.4	65.2	71.9	57.2	55.0	46.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.0	15.9	21.1	13.5	12.4	8.4	
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 032	1 160	996	1 159	1 161	1 156	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	989 237	219 633	769 604	144 550	128 005	83 643	
Some house	604 265	139 365	464 900	96 073	84 601	50 884	
Different house in United States	373 678	78 255	295 423	46 965	41 922	31 389	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	100 394	34 635	65 759	27 134	26 196	23 344	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	149 268	17 144	132 124	9 093	7 095	3 087	
Different MSA/PMSA	108 841	23 452	85 389	8 832	7 413	4 217	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	15 175	3 024	12 151	1 906	1 218	741	
Abroad	11 294	2 013	9 281	1 512	1 482	1 370	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	512 899	114 294	398 605	71 030	62 174	38 462	
Car, truck, or van	470 253	105 427	364 826	65 831	57 487	34 894	
Drove alone	409 978	90 469	319 509	55 153	47 729	27 731	
Carpooled	60 275	14 958	45 317	10 678	9 758	7 163	
Public transportation	11 297	2 343	8 954	944	911	809	
Other means	22 116	4 339	17 777	2 906	2 761	2 404	
Worked at home	9 233	2 185	7 048	1 349	1 015	355	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	20.6	19.5	19.6	19.2	18.1	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	369 986	68 054	301 932	47 009	42 201	27 946	
Central city	161 393	45 465	115 928	34 282	32 091	24 966	
Outside central city	208 593	22 589	186 004	12 727	10 110	2 980	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	142 913	46 240	96 673	24 021	19 973	10 516	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	851 434	186 145	665 289	123 329	109 198	71 317	
In labor force	563 513	126 456	437 057	79 248	69 674	43 970	
Employed	525 519	116 524	408 995	72 509	63 514	39 485	
Unemployed	36 334	9 606	26 728	6 437	5 920	4 356	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	7.6	6.1	8.2	8.5	9.9	
Females 16 years and over	453 845	98 796	355 049	66 219	58 935	39 315	
Employed	249 850	55 265	194 585	34 762	30 582	19 189	
Unemployed	15 417	4 089	11 328	2 680	2 524	1 989	
With own children under 6 years	58 873	14 810	44 063	9 153	8 187	5 891	
In labor force	36 211	9 640	26 571	6 039	5 433	3 818	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	66 181	16 080	50 101	10 538	9 374	5 909	
In labor force	52 827	13 031	39 796	8 323	7 392	4 485	
Persons 16 to 19 years	60 347	13 044	47 303	8 861	7 937	5 036	
Not enrolled in school	13 350	3 518	9 832	2 406	2 222	1 616	
Unemployed or not in labor force	4 767	1 253	3 514	913	851	693	
Not high school graduate	6 679	1 740	4 939	1 286	1 234	1 041	
Employed	3 417	830	2 587	571	547	469	
Unemployed	1 369	429	940	335	307	246	
Not in labor force	1 893	481	1 412	380	380	326	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	604 616	132 725	471 891	82 977	72 944	45 874	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	452 418	100 726	351 692	62 015	54 648	35 344	
50 to 52 weeks	331 878	74 828	257 050	44 878	39 394	24 664	
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	678 043	150 622	527 421	96 564	85 077	54 456	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26 511	5 637	20 874	4 320	3 948	2 867	
With a mobility limitation	14 130	3 246	10 884	2 577	2 305	1 717	
In labor force	3 658	811	2 847	557	472	336	
With a self-care limitation	18 816	3 874	14 942	2 946	2 722	1 954	
With a work disability	59 065	13 201	45 864	9 360	8 420	6 071	
In labor force	24 356	4 943	19 413	3 042	2 617	1 693	
Prevented from working	30 273	7 365	22 908	5 707	5 261	4 038	
No work disability	618 978	137 421	481 557	87 204	76 657	48 385	
In labor force	516 746	117 378	399 368	73 495	64 703	40 720	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	157 011	33 049	123 962	24 992	22 410	15 494	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	31 057	6 560	24 497	5 145	4 709	3 551	
With a mobility limitation	22 785	4 958	17 827	3 804	3 457	2 566	
With a self-care limitation	18 361	4 053	14 308	3 269	3 036	2 283	



Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol County (pt.), MA					Total	Fall River city
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)		
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	525 519	116 524	408 995	72 509	63 514	63 514	39 485
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	63 087	12 899	50 188	6 817	5 806	5 806	2 839
Professional specialty occupations.....	73 473	14 116	59 357	8 181	6 756	6 756	3 362
Technicians and related support occupations.....	18 436	3 846	14 590	2 323	1 915	1 915	1 072
Sales occupations.....	59 410	12 592	46 818	7 561	6 625	6 625	3 502
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	88 590	19 083	69 507	11 185	9 894	9 894	6 011
Private household occupations.....	944	174	770	122	91	91	37
Protective service occupations.....	10 441	2 452	7 989	1 623	1 429	1 429	950
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	56 772	11 885	44 887	8 346	7 367	7 367	5 073
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	5 852	1 175	4 677	1 117	748	748	387
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	65 390	16 320	49 070	9 681	8 444	8 444	5 122
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	47 868	14 032	33 836	10 235	9 707	9 707	7 962
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	17 715	3 524	14 191	2 247	1 935	1 935	1 222
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	17 541	4 426	13 115	3 071	2 797	2 797	1 946
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Households.....	403 994	89 178	314 816	59 575	52 982	52 982	36 476
Less than \$5,000.....	15 735	3 453	12 282	2 891	2 661	2 661	2 270
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	43 689	11 087	32 602	9 031	8 531	8 531	7 179
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	31 871	6 935	24 936	5 232	4 832	4 832	3 813
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	62 490	13 418	49 072	9 604	8 670	8 670	6 451
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	61 757	13 450	48 307	9 394	8 444	8 444	5 843
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	80 722	17 657	63 065	11 114	9 692	9 692	6 186
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	69 247	15 857	53 390	8 385	7 112	7 112	3 661
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	22 612	4 767	17 845	2 552	2 052	2 052	728
\$100,000 or more.....	15 871	2 554	13 317	1 372	988	988	345
Median (dollars).....	32 536	31 898	32 762	28 033	26 954	26 954	22 633
Mean (dollars).....	39 188	37 090	39 782	33 305	31 862	31 862	27 053
Families.....	280 909	64 651	216 258	42 733	37 554	37 554	24 417
Median income (dollars).....	39 882	38 694	40 189	34 538	33 406	33 406	29 239
Per capita income (dollars).....	15 157	14 110	15 459	12 975	12 476	12 476	11 071
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
Households.....	403 994	89 178	314 816	59 575	52 982	52 982	36 476
With earnings.....	313 588	69 107	244 481	43 506	38 338	38 338	25 261
Mean earnings (dollars).....	41 027	39 777	41 380	36 079	35 023	35 023	30 575
With Social Security income.....	125 681	27 256	98 425	20 618	18 441	18 441	12 759
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 666	6 992	7 853	6 642	6 539	6 539	6 181
With public assistance income.....	30 816	8 719	22 097	7 033	6 675	6 675	5 655
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 292	4 135	4 354	4 059	4 049	4 049	4 047
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
Families (dollars).....	46 277	43 318	47 161	39 300	37 815	37 815	32 533
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	45 351	42 292	46 346	38 080	36 914	36 914	30 970
Married-couple families (dollars).....	50 299	47 157	51 243	42 861	41 451	41 451	36 486
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	51 701	48 452	52 765	44 364	43 450	43 450	38 064
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	26 246	24 103	26 895	22 188	21 263	21 263	18 629
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 846	15 531	18 614	14 525	13 827	13 827	12 675
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>							
Families.....	280 909	64 651	216 258	42 733	37 554	37 554	24 417
Householder worked in 1989.....	217 204	50 471	166 733	31 524	27 493	27 493	17 161
With related children under 18 years.....	130 185	31 954	98 231	20 442	18 175	18 175	12 407
With related children under 5 years.....	53 942	13 426	40 516	8 170	7 325	7 325	5 365
Married-couple families.....	227 546	52 586	174 960	34 320	29 904	29 904	18 481
Householder worked in 1989.....	181 800	42 663	139 137	26 440	22 998	22 998	13 783
With related children under 18 years.....	102 691	25 397	77 294	15 794	13 927	13 927	8 824
With related children under 5 years.....	44 339	10 976	33 363	6 335	5 590	5 590	3 808
Female householder, no husband present.....	41 332	9 605	31 727	6 781	6 224	6 224	5 057
Householder worked in 1989.....	26 209	5 986	20 223	3 963	3 542	3 542	2 784
With related children under 18 years.....	23 003	5 648	17 355	4 065	3 777	3 777	3 269
With related children under 5 years.....	8 010	2 086	5 924	1 620	1 544	1 544	1 419
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	156 993	30 697	126 296	20 447	18 675	18 675	14 415
Nonfamily householder.....	123 085	24 527	98 558	16 442	15 428	15 428	12 059
65 years and over.....	54 247	11 542	42 705	8 771	8 067	8 067	6 215
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 023 854	233 484	790 370	152 586	135 044	135 044	88 676
Persons under 18 years.....	228 721	55 703	173 018	35 002	31 149	31 149	21 077
Related children under 18 years.....	227 716	55 453	172 263	34 797	30 964	30 964	20 968
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	160 290	38 921	121 369	25 007	22 186	22 186	14 520
Persons 65 years and over.....	157 011	33 049	123 962	24 992	22 410	22 410	15 494
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
Families.....	15 754	3 952	11 802	3 350	3 186	3 186	2 856
Percent below poverty level.....	5.6	6.1	5.5	7.8	8.5	8.5	11.7
Householder worked in 1989.....	5 821	1 338	4 483	1 103	1 001	1 001	891
With related children under 18 years.....	12 076	3 041	9 035	2 561	2 440	2 440	2 268
With related children under 5 years.....	6 534	1 663	4 871	1 447	1 385	1 385	1 293
Married-couple families.....	5 790	1 301	4 489	1 148	1 056	1 056	861
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 245	489	1 756	393	350	350	281
With related children under 18 years.....	3 038	643	2 395	548	499	499	415
With related children under 5 years.....	1 631	347	1 284	321	294	294	227
Female householder, no husband present.....	9 286	2 463	6 823	2 037	1 965	1 965	1 850
Householder worked in 1989.....	3 229	764	2 465	634	575	575	534
With related children under 18 years.....	8 594	2 285	6 309	1 909	1 837	1 837	1 749
With related children under 5 years.....	4 667	1 259	3 408	1 075	1 040	1 040	1 015
Unrelated individuals.....	34 328	6 537	27 791	5 096	4 700	4 700	3 827
Nonfamily householder.....	23 560	4 743	18 817	3 871	3 580	3 580	3 027
65 years and over.....	13 932	2 886	11 046	2 440	2 234	2 234	1 869
Persons.....	82 482	18 194	64 288	14 946	14 025	14 025	12 068
Percent below poverty level.....	8.1	7.8	8.1	9.8	10.4	10.4	13.6
Persons under 18 years.....	24 395	6 039	18 356	5 087	4 847	4 847	4 308
Related children under 18 years.....	23 588	5 833	17 755	4 899	4 679	4 679	4 216
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	15 214	3 703	11 511	3 076	2 936	2 936	2 597
Persons 65 years and over.....	17 966	4 040	13 926	3 462	3 231	3 231	2 687
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	27 433	5 731	21 702	4 530	4 088	4 088	3 469
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	115 102	27 489	87 613	22 319	21 062	21 062	18 070

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	36 255	1 872	34 383	1 145	1 145	1 087	
Native	29 245	1 654	27 591	1 043	1 043	992	
Foreign born	7 010	218	6 792	102	102	95	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	863	33	830	25	25	25	
Persons 5 years and over	32 234	1 557	30 677	964	964	906	
Speak a language other than English	7 527	238	7 289	121	121	114	
Do not speak English "very well"	3 674	107	3 567	67	67	67	
In linguistically isolated households	2 286	93	2 193	59	59	59	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	12 590	544	12 046	388	388	380	
Preprimary school	824	30	794	12	12	12	
Public school	508	12	496	12	12	12	
Elementary or high school	8 298	431	7 867	336	336	336	
Public school	7 349	407	6 942	312	312	312	
College	3 468	83	3 385	40	40	32	
Public college	1 971	70	1 901	40	40	32	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	19 135	949	18 186	515	515	487	
Less than 9th grade	2 446	69	2 377	42	42	35	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4 196	132	4 064	103	103	103	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5 743	256	5 487	165	165	165	
Some college, no degree	3 175	196	2 979	96	96	89	
Associate degree	1 152	101	1 051	55	55	47	
Bachelor's degree	1 567	133	1 434	33	33	33	
Graduate or professional degree	856	62	794	21	21	15	
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.3	78.8	64.6	71.8	71.8	71.7	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.7	20.5	12.3	10.5	10.5	9.9	
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 353	1 096	1 367	906	906	952	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	32 234	1 557	30 677	964	964	906	
Some house	12 521	533	11 988	361	361	324	
Different house in United States	17 218	962	16 256	551	551	530	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9 197	309	8 888	244	244	244	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 833	19	1 814	19	19	19	
Different MSA/PMSA	5 530	560	4 970	241	241	220	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	658	74	584	47	47	47	
Abroad	2 495	62	2 433	52	52	52	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	13 552	735	12 817	393	393	364	
Car, truck, or van	10 422	590	9 832	290	290	277	
Drove alone	7 954	482	7 472	228	228	215	
Carpooled	2 468	108	2 360	62	62	62	
Public transportation	1 692	81	1 611	49	49	41	
Other means	1 340	64	1 276	54	54	46	
Worked at home	98	—	98	—	—	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	29.6	19.1	25.2	25.2	24.5	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	10 570	319	10 251	249	249	228	
Central city	6 964	273	6 691	214	214	201	
Outside central city	3 606	46	3 560	35	35	27	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 982	416	2 566	144	144	136	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	24 770	1 133	23 637	664	664	613	
In labor force	16 219	775	15 444	415	415	386	
Employed	14 144	725	13 419	383	383	354	
Unemployed	2 007	40	1 967	22	22	22	
Percent of civilian labor force	12.4	5.2	12.8	5.4	5.4	5.9	
Females 16 years and over	12 841	541	12 300	343	343	314	
Employed	6 775	295	6 480	181	181	166	
Unemployed	909	15	894	7	7	7	
With own children under 6 years	2 681	156	2 525	74	74	74	
In labor force	1 663	66	1 597	7	7	7	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 017	69	1 948	53	53	53	
In labor force	1 449	53	1 396	47	47	47	
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 505	128	2 377	98	98	75	
Not enrolled in school	655	51	604	36	36	21	
Unemployed or not in labor force	412	30	382	19	19	11	
Not high school graduate	428	24	404	13	13	5	
Employed	86	—	86	—	—	—	
Unemployed	88	—	88	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	254	24	230	13	13	5	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	16 959	907	16 052	512	512	483	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	13 482	774	12 708	422	422	393	
50 to 52 weeks	8 525	471	8 054	241	241	226	
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	21 926	1 081	20 845	615	615	579	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 646	74	1 572	47	47	40	
With a mobility limitation	56	56	710	35	35	28	
In labor force	269	22	247	22	22	22	
With a self-care limitation	1 326	58	1 268	41	41	34	
With a work disability	2 225	112	2 113	75	75	68	
In labor force	709	36	673	30	30	30	
Prevented from working	1 358	54	1 304	23	23	16	
No work disability	19 701	969	18 732	540	540	511	
In labor force	15 184	729	14 455	375	375	346	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 929	31	1 898	31	31	24	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	532	19	513	19	19	19	
With a mobility limitation	439	19	420	19	19	19	
With a self-care limitation	317	19	298	19	19	19	



Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence--Pawtucket--Fall River, RI--MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA--RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	14 144	725	13 419	383	383	354	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	989	93	896	49	49	35	
Professional specialty occupations .....	1 671	131	1 540	33	33	33	
Technicians and related support occupations .....	495	10	485	—	—	—	
Sales occupations .....	1 005	59	946	23	23	15	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	2 236	95	2 141	45	45	38	
Private household occupations .....	14	—	14	—	—	—	
Protective service occupations .....	235	27	208	15	15	15	
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	2 794	71	2 723	71	71	71	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	88	7	81	7	7	7	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	1 316	114	1 202	44	44	44	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	2 046	76	1 970	67	67	67	
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	535	8	527	—	—	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	720	34	686	29	29	29	
INCOME IN 1989							
Households .....	11 792	599	11 193	391	391	377	
less than \$5,000 .....	1 120	35	1 085	29	29	29	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	1 894	99	1 795	81	81	74	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	1 476	62	1 414	62	62	62	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	2 289	80	2 209	44	44	44	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	1 900	122	1 778	103	103	103	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	1 540	110	1 430	59	59	52	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	1 204	62	1 142	13	13	13	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	241	22	219	—	—	—	
\$100,000 or more .....	128	7	121	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) .....	20 088	26 250	19 870	17 026	17 026	17 026	
Mean (dollars) .....	25 783	28 990	25 612	20 861	20 861	20 659	
Families .....	8 095	364	7 731	244	244	237	
Median income (dollars) .....	23 419	33 750	22 738	27 344	27 344	26 797	
Per capita income (dollars) .....	8 840	10 487	8 750	7 901	7 901	7 851	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households .....	11 792	599	11 193	391	391	377	
With earnings .....	9 256	528	8 728	326	326	319	
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	28 291	30 267	28 171	21 791	21 791	21 611	
With Social Security income .....	2 039	71	1 968	65	65	51	
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	5 882	7 131	5 837	7 180	7 180	7 135	
With public assistance income .....	2 334	73	2 261	62	62	62	
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 702	3 669	4 736	3 809	3 809	3 809	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars) .....	28 403	35 520	28 068	23 355	23 355	22 730	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	25 965	33 069	25 605	22 253	22 253	22 253	
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	38 861	44 942	38 472	30 585	30 585	30 585	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	40 065	44 536	39 726	34 252	34 252	34 252	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	15 706	15 377	15 717	15 377	15 377	13 505	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	13 037	10 688	13 118	10 688	10 688	10 688	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families .....	8 095	364	7 731	244	244	237	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	5 856	311	5 545	191	191	191	
With related children under 18 years .....	5 602	263	5 339	181	181	181	
With related children under 5 years .....	2 822	157	2 665	116	116	116	
Married-couple families .....	4 123	248	3 875	128	128	128	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	3 388	230	3 158	110	110	110	
With related children under 18 years .....	2 479	171	2 308	89	89	89	
With related children under 5 years .....	1 322	103	1 219	62	62	62	
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 337	116	3 221	116	116	109	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 939	81	1 858	81	81	81	
With related children under 18 years .....	2 736	92	2 644	92	92	92	
With related children under 5 years .....	1 323	54	1 269	54	54	54	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	5 938	369	5 569	205	205	192	
Nonfamily householder .....	3 697	235	3 462	147	147	140	
65 years and over .....	885	16	869	16	16	9	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	34 207	1 779	32 428	1 097	1 097	1 054	
Persons under 18 years .....	12 066	696	11 370	461	461	461	
Related children under 18 years .....	11 992	682	11 310	461	461	461	
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	8 103	389	7 714	280	280	280	
Persons 65 years and over .....	1 929	31	1 898	31	31	24	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families .....	1 940	76	1 864	76	76	76	
Percent below poverty level .....	24.0	20.9	24.1	31.1	31.1	32.1	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	707	42	665	42	42	42	
With related children under 18 years .....	1 748	70	1 678	70	70	70	
With related children under 5 years .....	1 033	47	986	47	47	47	
Married-couple families .....	295	15	280	15	15	15	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	151	9	142	9	9	9	
With related children under 18 years .....	194	9	185	9	9	9	
With related children under 5 years .....	141	—	141	—	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 594	61	1 533	61	61	61	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	556	33	523	33	33	33	
With related children under 18 years .....	1 526	61	1 465	61	61	61	
With related children under 5 years .....	885	47	838	47	47	47	
Unrelated individuals .....	1 881	80	1 801	29	29	29	
Nonfamily householder .....	1 081	20	1 061	14	14	14	
65 years and over .....	448	—	448	—	—	—	
Persons .....	9 062	389	8 673	332	332	332	
Percent below poverty level .....	26.5	21.9	26.7	30.3	30.3	31.5	
Persons under 18 years .....	4 378	231	4 147	211	211	211	
Related children under 18 years .....	4 312	217	4 095	211	211	211	
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	2 689	106	2 583	106	106	106	
Persons 65 years and over .....	531	—	531	—	—	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	3 607	133	3 474	88	88	88	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	11 689	462	11 227	405	405	405	

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Rhode Island (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons .....	4 123	3 798
Native .....	3 802	3 496
Foreign born .....	321	302
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	49	40
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 805	3 525
Speak a language other than English .....	728	677
Do not speak English "very well" .....	315	281
In linguistically isolated households .....	222	197
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	1 249	1 103
Preprimary school .....	55	45
Public school .....	44	34
Elementary or high school .....	859	757
Public school .....	785	705
College .....	335	301
Public college .....	264	241
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over .....	2 317	2 160
Less than 9th grade .....	275	260
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	564	550
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	739	694
Some college, no degree .....	386	329
Associate degree .....	172	151
Bachelor's degree .....	160	155
Graduate or professional degree .....	21	21
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	63.8	62.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	7.8	8.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 376	1 331
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 805	3 525
Same house .....	1 940	1 827
Different house in United States .....	1 735	1 576
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	711	621
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	405	391
Offirent MSA/PMSA .....	449	394
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	170	170
Abroad .....	130	122
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over .....	1 411	1 330
Car, truck, or van .....	1 195	1 114
Drove alone .....	948	878
Carpooled .....	247	236
Public transportation .....	64	64
Other means .....	139	139
Worked at home .....	13	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	17.5	17.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	1 129	1 053
Central city .....	525	460
Outside central city .....	604	593
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	282	277
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 076	2 895
In labor force .....	1 773	1 647
Employed .....	1 504	1 410
Unemployed .....	269	237
Percent of civilian labor force .....	15.2	14.4
Females 16 years and over .....	1 582	1 485
Employed .....	747	707
Unemployed .....	110	78
With own children under 6 years .....	275	216
In labor force .....	157	103
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	155	147
In labor force .....	128	125
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	239	227
Not enrolled in school .....	92	83
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	48	39
Not high school graduate .....	56	47
Employed .....	8	8
Unemployed .....	21	21
Not in labor force .....	27	18
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 885	1 780
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 427	1 330
50 to 52 weeks .....	879	795
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	2 481	2 315
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	265	243
With a mobility limitation .....	177	163
In labor force .....	36	36
With a self-care limitation .....	186	169
With a work disability .....	566	543
In labor force .....	217	217
Prevented from working .....	328	305
No work disability .....	1 915	1 772
In labor force .....	1 512	1 386
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	496	481
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	179	179
With a mobility limitation .....	152	152
With a self-care limitation .....	116	116



Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence--Pawtucket--Fall River, RI--MA CMSA	Rhode Island (pt.)
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	<b>1 504</b>	<b>1 410</b>
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	145	121
Professional specialty occupations .....	75	75
Technicians and related support occupations .....	43	43
Sales occupations .....	174	174
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	207	185
Private household occupations .....	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	100	85
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	170	167
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	56	56
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	203	182
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	185	176
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	61	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	85	85
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	<b>1 368</b>	<b>1 243</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	182	166
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	251	242
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	187	161
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	235	215
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	182	164
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	160	152
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	109	91
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	37	35
\$100,000 or more .....	25	17
Median (dollars) .....	17 917	18 189
Mean (dollars) .....	24 518	24 103
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>854</b>	<b>752</b>
Median income (dollars) .....	25 174	25 000
Per capita income (dollars) .....	8 731	8 720
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	<b>1 368</b>	<b>1 243</b>
With earnings .....	900	814
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	29 850	29 283
With Social Security income .....	408	383
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	5 601	5 482
With public assistance income .....	343	321
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 760	4 674
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars) .....	<b>29 509</b>	<b>29 257</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	25 294	24 616
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b> .....	<b>34 956</b>	<b>33 899</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	35 470	34 423
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b> .....	<b>18 162</b>	<b>19 675</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	9 152	9 913
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>854</b>	<b>752</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	569	507
With related children under 18 years .....	453	364
With related children under 5 years .....	250	207
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>546</b>	<b>474</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	396	342
With related children under 18 years .....	266	207
With related children under 5 years .....	153	119
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>270</b>	<b>240</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	145	137
With related children under 18 years .....	175	145
With related children under 5 years .....	90	81
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>764</b>	<b>736</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	514	491
65 years and over .....	273	265
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>3 949</b>	<b>3 624</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	1 126	975
Related children under 18 years .....	1 105	954
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	787	681
Persons 65 years and over .....	496	481
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>181</b>	<b>142</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	21.2	18.9
Householder worked in 1989 .....	43	35
With related children under 18 years .....	149	110
With related children under 5 years .....	96	78
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	31	31
With related children under 18 years .....	40	31
With related children under 5 years .....	34	25
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>109</b>	<b>79</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	12	4
With related children under 18 years .....	109	79
With related children under 5 years .....	62	53
<b>Unrelated individuals</b> .....	<b>353</b>	<b>348</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	251	251
65 years and over .....	196	196
<b>Persons</b> .....	<b>1 075</b>	<b>994</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	27.2	27.4
Persons under 18 years .....	453	416
Related children under 18 years .....	432	395
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	268	253
Persons 65 years and over .....	205	205
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	393	382
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	1 351	1 263

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	18 971	2 450	16 521	985	916	845	
Native	5 025	754	4 271	267	224	176	
Foreign born	13 946	1 696	12 250	718	692	669	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	1 764	249	1 515	151	151	151	
Persons 5 years and over	17 104	2 243	14 861	900	831	768	
Speak a language other than English	14 313	1 762	12 551	698	689	659	
Do not speak English "very well"	8 046	1 024	7 022	525	525	502	
In linguistically isolated households	5 847	834	5 013	434	434	434	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7 864	1 000	6 864	441	412	387	
Preprimary school	338	79	259	30	30	20	
Public school	230	49	181	16	16	16	
Elementary or high school	4 667	679	3 988	269	244	229	
Public school	4 271	629	3 642	243	218	203	
College	2 859	242	2 617	142	138	138	
Public college	1 265	200	1 065	136	132	132	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	9 300	1 310	7 990	498	467	429	
Less than 9th grade	2 708	306	2 402	181	171	158	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 146	134	1 012	67	59	59	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 337	266	1 071	100	100	90	
Some college, no degree	892	153	739	55	55	55	
Associate degree	452	84	368	25	16	16	
Bachelor's degree	1 434	225	1 209	44	40	32	
Graduate or professional degree	1 331	142	1 189	26	26	19	
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.6	66.4	57.3	50.2	50.7	49.4	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.7	28.0	30.0	14.1	14.1	11.9	
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 369	1 541	1 350	1 287	1 364	1 364	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	17 104	2 243	14 861	900	831	768	
Some house	5 426	883	4 543	381	335	311	
Different house in United States	7 384	839	6 545	224	201	177	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 778	377	2 401	81	81	74	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	822	26	796	20	6	6	
Different MSA/PMSA	3 578	404	3 174	109	100	90	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	206	32	174	14	14	7	
Abroad	4 294	521	3 773	295	295	280	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	6 996	885	6 111	268	234	202	
Car, truck, or van	5 698	744	4 954	202	172	140	
Drove alone	4 302	625	3 677	162	132	100	
Carpooled	1 396	119	1 277	40	40	40	
Public transportation	282	35	247	19	19	19	
Other means	877	106	771	47	43	43	
Worked at home	139	-	139	-	-	-	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.4	19.3	19.5	18.4	18.9	18.4	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	5 331	623	4 708	219	203	186	
Central city	2 895	483	2 412	207	203	186	
Outside central city	2 436	140	2 296	12	-	-	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 665	262	1 403	49	31	16	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	12 888	1 549	11 339	650	602	564	
In labor force	7 989	970	7 019	304	270	238	
Employed	7 168	919	6 249	276	242	210	
Unemployed	821	51	770	28	28	28	
Percent of civilian labor force	10.3	5.3	11.0	9.2	10.4	11.8	
Females 16 years and over	6 621	804	5 817	347	322	306	
Employed	3 307	422	2 885	121	96	86	
Unemployed	310	39	271	28	28	28	
With own children under 6 years	1 713	138	1 575	52	52	52	
In labor force	809	89	720	22	22	22	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 432	241	1 191	99	91	91	
In labor force	979	146	833	27	19	19	
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 702	109	1 593	80	63	63	
Not enrolled in school	303	19	284	22	13	13	
Unemployed or not in labor force	235	19	216	13	13	13	
Not high school graduate	213	13	200	13	13	13	
Employed	37	-	37	-	-	-	
Unemployed	24	-	24	-	-	-	
Not in labor force	152	13	139	13	13	13	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	8 655	1 012	7 643	339	301	269	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	6 743	861	5 882	256	247	215	
50 to 52 weeks	4 538	691	3 847	192	183	159	
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	12 195	1 388	10 807	532	502	470	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	692	71	621	44	44	44	
With a mobility limitation	284	57	227	44	44	44	
In labor force	128	9	119	3	3	3	
With a self-care limitation	584	24	560	10	10	10	
With a work disability	552	104	448	72	72	72	
In labor force	214	14	200	14	14	14	
Prevented from working	262	78	184	46	46	46	
No work disability	11 643	1 284	10 359	460	430	398	
In labor force	7 659	944	6 715	282	256	224	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	653	147	506	104	86	80	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	147	40	107	40	40	34	
With a mobility limitation	102	40	62	40	40	34	
With a self-care limitation	114	40	74	40	40	34	



Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Mossochusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Foll River, MA-RI PMSA	Mossochusetts (pt.)	Total	Foll River city	
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	7 168	919	6 249	276	242	210	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	589	107	482	13	4	4	
Professional specialty occupations	1 220	228	992	61	61	46	
Technicians and related support occupations	475	46	429	12	8	8	
Sales occupations	548	112	436	35	35	25	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	727	46	681	18	13	13	
Private household occupations	24	-	24	8	-	-	
Protective service occupations	34	11	23	6	6	6	
Service occupations, except protective and household	956	123	833	57	49	49	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	29	-	29	-	-	-	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	750	62	688	14	14	14	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 590	143	1 447	34	34	27	
Transportation and material moving occupations	56	10	46	10	10	10	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	170	31	139	8	8	8	
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	4 717	637	4 080	286	267	236	
Less than \$5,000	461	30	431	11	11	11	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	717	80	637	67	67	67	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	429	51	378	45	35	35	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	690	75	615	44	40	40	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	720	71	649	54	54	47	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	695	126	569	32	27	17	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	591	125	466	17	17	9	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	169	28	141	16	16	10	
\$100,000 or more	245	51	194	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	26 131	36 597	24 746	20 227	20 284	17 500	
Mean (dollars)	35 214	43 822	33 870	25 020	25 148	21 786	
Families	3 846	554	3 292	228	219	188	
Median income (dollars)	27 958	34 737	27 237	17 885	17 788	14 569	
Per capita income (dollars)	9 402	11 634	9 071	7 515	7 557	6 669	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	4 717	637	4 080	286	267	236	
With earnings	3 717	515	3 202	173	164	133	
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 460	48 862	37 947	31 106	31 201	27 737	
With Social Security income	388	86	302	51	37	24	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 461	4 668	5 687	6 084	5 122	6 670	
With public assistance income	1 062	165	897	101	101	101	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 091	6 996	5 924	8 516	8 516	8 516	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	37 749	43 365	36 804	23 951	23 618	19 146	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 939	40 507	31 716	19 928	19 285	16 494	
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 834	47 583	43 135	26 326	25 546	23 018	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 503	45 367	38 410	24 886	23 822	20 213	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 725	21 794	17 267	18 869	19 457	6 908	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 687	9 254	11 890	7 188	6 908	6 908	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	3 846	554	3 292	228	219	188	
Householder worked in 1989	2 824	417	2 407	119	110	85	
With related children under 18 years	2 996	416	2 580	179	170	155	
With related children under 5 years	1 463	147	1 316	51	51	44	
Married-couple families	2 920	459	2 461	154	149	134	
Householder worked in 1989	2 494	375	2 119	89	84	69	
With related children under 18 years	2 254	349	1 905	121	116	101	
With related children under 5 years	1 138	128	1 010	41	41	34	
Female householder, no husband present	782	79	703	63	59	43	
Householder worked in 1989	244	26	218	19	15	5	
With related children under 18 years	645	56	589	47	43	43	
With related children under 5 years	305	19	286	10	10	10	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 006	197	1 809	104	85	85	
Nonfamily householder	871	83	788	58	48	48	
65 years and over	100	16	84	26	16	16	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	17 988	2 430	15 558	971	902	831	
Persons under 18 years	6 693	955	5 738	381	356	323	
Related children under 18 years	6 674	955	5 719	381	356	323	
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 832	748	4 084	296	271	246	
Persons 65 years and over	653	147	506	104	86	80	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	1 007	121	886	81	81	81	
Percent below poverty level	26.2	21.8	26.9	35.5	37.0	43.1	
Householder worked in 1989	264	41	223	13	13	13	
With related children under 18 years	925	106	819	73	73	73	
With related children under 5 years	516	26	490	14	14	14	
Married-couple families	500	83	417	43	43	43	
Householder worked in 1989	220	41	179	13	13	13	
With related children under 18 years	434	68	366	35	35	35	
With related children under 5 years	293	16	277	4	4	4	
Female householder, no husband present	462	38	424	38	38	38	
Householder worked in 1989	33	-	33	-	-	-	
With related children under 18 years	446	38	408	38	38	38	
With related children under 5 years	214	10	204	10	10	10	
Unrelated individuals	869	44	825	22	22	22	
Nonfamily householder	376	8	368	8	8	8	
65 years and over	51	-	51	-	-	-	
Persons	4 938	577	4 361	336	336	336	
Percent below poverty level	27.5	23.7	28.0	34.6	37.3	40.4	
Persons under 18 years	2 284	294	1 990	156	156	156	
Related children under 18 years	2 265	294	1 971	156	156	156	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 531	243	1 288	125	125	125	
Persons 65 years and over	150	31	119	19	19	19	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 839	220	1 619	123	123	123	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	6 292	708	5 584	359	336	336	

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Mossochusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Mossochusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	45 897	3 698	42 199	2 394	2 162	1 749	
Native	23 931	2 327	21 604	1 583	1 417	1 167	
Foreign born	21 966	1 371	20 595	811	745	582	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	5 162	288	4 874	226	209	209	
Persons 5 years and over	40 598	3 236	37 362	2 189	1 964	1 569	
Speak a language other than English	34 921	2 352	32 569	1 531	1 442	1 184	
Do not speak English "very well"	20 523	1 187	19 336	763	726	653	
In linguistically isolated households	13 980	705	13 275	555	514	514	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	15 519	1 225	14 294	855	815	680	
Preprimary school	759	87	672	31	31	12	
Public school	573	87	486	31	31	12	
Elementary or high school	11 165	986	10 179	730	690	582	
Public school	10 062	969	9 093	712	680	572	
College	3 595	152	3 443	94	94	86	
Public college	2 322	120	2 202	69	69	69	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	22 536	1 857	20 679	1 244	1 066	794	
Less than 9th grade	6 655	702	5 953	502	477	340	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 606	329	5 277	240	176	140	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5 061	394	4 667	241	216	195	
Some college, no degree	2 408	190	2 218	100	78	53	
Associate degree	936	97	839	63	54	27	
Bachelor's degree	1 133	73	1 060	45	24	15	
Graduate or professional degree	737	72	665	53	41	24	
Percent high school graduate or higher	45.6	44.5	45.7	40.4	38.7	39.5	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	6.1	4.9	
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 490	1 789	1 468	1 765	1 807	1 827	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	40 598	3 236	37 362	2 189	1 964	1 569	
Some house	12 285	1 422	10 863	1 132	982	731	
Different house in United States	19 485	1 345	18 140	854	779	657	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	8 226	698	7 528	534	509	451	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 299	96	3 203	68	34	34	
Different MSA/PMSA	7 697	547	7 150	252	236	172	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	263	4	259	-	-	-	
Abroad	8 828	469	8 359	203	203	181	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	17 623	1 332	16 291	786	662	515	
Car, truck, or van	14 922	1 149	13 773	708	584	437	
Drove alone	9 938	814	9 124	488	388	271	
Carpooled	4 984	335	4 649	220	196	166	
Public transportation	1 015	94	921	52	52	52	
Other means	1 559	89	1 470	26	26	26	
Worked at home	127	-	127	-	-	-	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	19.9	17.3	19.3	19.3	18.1	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	14 210	887	13 323	586	499	437	
Central city	8 873	761	8 112	548	491	437	
Outside central city	5 337	126	5 211	38	8	-	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 413	445	2 968	200	163	78	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	30 831	2 403	28 428	1 558	1 368	1 030	
In labor force	21 336	1 592	19 744	879	741	588	
Employed	18 378	1 332	17 046	773	649	502	
Unemployed	2 925	247	2 678	93	79	73	
Percent of civilian labor force	13.7	15.6	13.6	10.7	10.9	12.7	
Females 16 years and over	15 702	1 203	14 499	802	693	552	
Employed	8 259	537	7 722	328	254	212	
Unemployed	1 379	159	1 220	48	48	48	
With own children under 6 years	4 138	278	3 860	150	129	129	
In labor force	2 092	152	1 940	76	61	61	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 051	281	2 770	191	174	131	
In labor force	2 115	202	1 913	124	114	79	
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 481	275	3 206	168	168	112	
Not enrolled in school	982	50	932	39	39	25	
Unemployed or not in labor force	509	30	479	25	25	25	
Not high school graduate	728	31	697	25	25	25	
Employed	325	6	319	-	-	-	
Unemployed	124	9	115	9	9	9	
Not in labor force	279	16	263	16	16	16	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	21 603	1 659	19 944	953	798	627	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	17 499	1 333	16 166	725	613	508	
50 to 52 weeks	9 886	802	9 084	433	339	273	
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	28 445	2 150	26 295	1 330	1 144	875	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 340	127	2 213	119	109	68	
With a mobility limitation	1 165	116	1 049	108	98	57	
In labor force	543	29	514	11	11	11	
With a self-care limitation	1 781	69	1 712	61	61	34	
With a work disability	2 324	270	2 054	212	193	131	
In labor force	931	98	833	50	50	40	
Prevented from working	1 265	154	1 111	135	125	73	
No work disability	26 121	1 880	24 241	1 118	951	744	
In labor force	20 126	1 434	18 692	796	658	515	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 757	240	1 517	215	211	142	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	427	47	380	43	39	13	
With a mobility limitation	367	39	328	35	31	13	
With a self-care limitation	198	24	174	24	24	7	



Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Mossachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Mossachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	18 378	1 332	17 046	773	649	502	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	667	71	596	46	38	30	
Professional specialty occupations.....	1 129	124	1 005	75	67	35	
Technicians and related support occupations.....	311	39	272	15	6	6	
Sales occupations.....	951	90	861	79	55	23	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	2 004	105	1 899	38	21	21	
Private household occupations.....	42	10	32	10	10	—	
Protective service occupations.....	93	13	80	11	11	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	2 320	191	2 129	131	131	109	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	165	—	165	8	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	2 894	229	2 665	137	104	79	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	6 317	408	5 909	188	171	164	
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	326	9	317	—	—	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	1 159	43	1 116	35	35	35	
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Households.....	12 981	1 145	11 836	860	762	624	
Less than \$5,000.....	1 249	103	1 146	91	81	67	
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	2 342	226	2 116	182	182	166	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	1 549	87	1 462	53	53	36	
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	2 707	199	2 508	169	160	135	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	2 024	188	1 836	152	129	105	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	1 637	164	1 473	94	80	72	
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	1 061	143	918	81	60	36	
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	264	25	239	20	7	7	
\$100,000 or more.....	148	10	138	18	10	—	
Median (dollars).....	19 943	21 909	19 732	20 845	18 750	19 018	
Mean (dollars).....	26 024	26 969	25 932	26 469	23 471	21 174	
Families.....	10 606	943	9 663	745	658	551	
Median income (dollars).....	20 574	25 913	20 235	21 776	20 307	19 509	
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 572	8 176	7 519	8 699	7 614	6 761	
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
Households.....	12 981	1 145	11 836	860	762	624	
With earnings.....	10 229	855	9 374	599	510	430	
Mean earnings (dollars).....	28 879	30 405	28 740	30 228	26 849	23 397	
With Social Security income.....	1 405	170	1 235	178	160	117	
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 903	7 259	5 716	6 727	7 087	6 235	
With public assistance income.....	3 235	313	2 922	238	229	204	
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	5 549	5 899	5 512	5 913	5 998	5 870	
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
Families (dollars).....	26 637	28 509	26 454	27 539	24 266	21 767	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 553	27 051	24 353	26 635	25 405	21 303	
Married-couple families (dollars).....	35 771	34 908	35 874	34 980	30 985	27 471	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	36 386	38 214	36 214	38 893	37 558	31 188	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	12 810	11 996	12 870	10 724	9 656	9 663	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 014	8 773	10 107	8 905	9 201	9 185	
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>							
Families.....	10 606	943	9 663	745	658	551	
Householder worked in 1989.....	7 392	623	6 769	467	389	315	
With related children under 18 years.....	7 917	599	7 318	443	399	355	
With related children under 5 years.....	4 206	300	3 906	198	182	172	
Married-couple families.....	5 900	631	5 269	511	443	369	
Householder worked in 1989.....	4 876	501	4 375	382	323	268	
With related children under 18 years.....	4 046	350	3 696	253	219	194	
With related children under 5 years.....	2 063	180	1 883	117	101	91	
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 689	255	3 434	204	185	177	
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 646	79	1 567	69	50	42	
With related children under 18 years.....	3 203	220	2 983	179	169	161	
With related children under 5 years.....	1 791	113	1 678	81	81	81	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	5 503	381	5 122	175	151	88	
Nonfamily householder.....	2 375	202	2 173	115	104	73	
65 years and over.....	531	60	471	51	51	36	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	44 401	3 673	40 728	2 394	2 162	1 749	
Persons under 18 years.....	16 230	1 382	14 848	900	858	751	
Related children under 18 years.....	16 012	1 351	14 661	879	837	745	
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	10 829	914	9 915	674	639	565	
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 757	240	1 517	215	211	142	
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
Families.....	3 151	266	2 885	228	218	196	
Percent below poverty level.....	29.7	28.2	29.9	30.6	33.1	35.6	
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 034	55	979	58	48	40	
With related children under 18 years.....	2 943	216	2 727	178	168	160	
With related children under 5 years.....	1 757	115	1 642	91	91	91	
Married-couple families.....	644	62	582	55	55	55	
Householder worked in 1989.....	365	41	324	34	34	34	
With related children under 18 years.....	540	33	507	26	26	26	
With related children under 5 years.....	290	17	273	15	15	15	
Female householder, no husband present.....	2 308	190	2 118	159	149	141	
Householder worked in 1989.....	553	14	539	24	14	6	
With related children under 18 years.....	2 263	183	2 080	152	142	134	
With related children under 5 years.....	1 409	98	1 311	76	76	76	
Unrelated individuals.....	2 289	174	2 115	78	70	28	
Nonfamily householder.....	871	54	817	28	28	18	
65 years and over.....	337	9	328	9	9	9	
Persons.....	13 774	1 137	12 637	828	810	712	
Percent below poverty level.....	31.0	31.0	31.0	34.6	37.5	40.7	
Persons under 18 years.....	6 877	624	6 253	463	463	432	
Related children under 18 years.....	6 692	593	6 099	442	442	426	
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	4 352	417	3 935	338	338	322	
Persons 65 years and over.....	486	41	445	41	41	23	
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	5 590	453	5 137	330	312	257	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	16 858	1 180	15 678	860	842	744	

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	1 034 714	233 488	801 226	152 494	135 163	88 863	
Native	959 985	208 954	751 031	131 185	114 484	71 018	
Foreign born	74 729	24 534	50 195	21 309	20 679	17 845	
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	13 055	4 266	8 789	3 945	3 871	3 383	
Persons 5 years and over	969 069	217 147	751 922	142 782	126 462	82 474	
Speak a language other than English	142 224	44 047	98 177	38 498	36 849	30 119	
Do not speak English "very well"	50 545	17 175	33 370	15 653	15 221	12 753	
In linguistically isolated households	24 617	8 893	15 724	8 348	8 232	7 292	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	248 385	54 170	194 215	34 684	30 730	19 438	
Preprimary school	17 300	4 493	12 807	2 450	2 088	1 248	
Public school	9 519	2 532	6 987	1 479	1 270	830	
Elementary or high school	146 334	36 207	110 127	23 732	21 172	13 950	
Public school	126 534	32 256	94 278	20 803	18 614	12 087	
College	84 751	13 470	71 281	8 502	7 470	4 240	
Public college	52 440	9 070	43 370	6 473	5 764	3 414	
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	695 143	153 713	541 430	101 511	89 559	57 994	
Less than 9th grade	85 907	28 447	57 460	25 186	23 779	19 239	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	117 483	24 724	92 759	18 102	16 393	11 786	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	205 558	44 455	161 103	26 949	23 347	13 848	
Some college, no degree	102 037	21 360	80 677	12 154	10 333	5 737	
Associate degree	44 446	10 139	34 307	5 350	4 564	2 478	
Bachelor's degree	90 379	17 287	73 092	9 424	7 607	3 325	
Graduate or professional degree	49 333	7 301	42 032	4 346	3 536	1 581	
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.7	65.4	72.3	57.4	55.1	46.5	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.1	16.0	21.3	13.6	12.4	8.5	
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 025	1 152	988	1 151	1 152	1 144	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	969 069	217 147	751 922	142 782	126 462	82 474	
Some house	597 440	138 197	459 243	95 133	83 811	50 345	
Different house in United States	364 093	77 264	286 829	46 285	41 317	30 885	
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	96 661	34 070	62 591	26 696	25 783	22 989	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	147 297	17 080	130 217	9 025	7 061	3 053	
Different MSA/PMSEA	105 154	23 090	82 064	8 658	7 255	4 102	
Not in on MSA/PMSEA	14 981	3 024	11 957	1 906	1 218	741	
Abroad	7 536	1 686	5 850	1 364	1 334	1 244	
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	503 945	113 236	390 709	70 345	61 613	38 027	
Car, truck, or van	462 323	104 463	357 860	65 190	56 970	34 503	
Drove alone	404 376	89 807	314 569	54 724	47 400	27 498	
Carpooled	57 947	14 656	43 291	10 466	9 570	7 005	
Public transportation	10 962	2 301	8 661	914	881	779	
Other means	21 510	4 287	17 223	2 892	2 747	2 390	
Worked at home	9 150	2 185	6 965	1 349	1 015	355	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	20.6	19.5	19.6	19.2	18.1	
Worked in MSA/PMSEA of residence	363 000	67 346	295 654	46 493	41 772	27 569	
Central city	157 076	44 853	112 223	33 804	31 670	24 589	
Outside central city	205 924	22 493	183 431	12 689	10 102	2 980	
Worked outside MSA/PMSEA of residence	140 945	45 890	95 055	23 852	19 841	10 458	
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	836 015	184 256	651 759	122 012	108 071	70 507	
In labor force	552 854	125 220	427 634	78 485	69 049	43 477	
Employed	516 218	115 474	400 744	71 832	62 961	39 058	
Unemployed	34 999	9 428	25 571	6 359	5 856	4 298	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	7.5	6.0	8.1	8.5	9.9	
Females 16 years and over	446 058	97 883	348 175	65 581	58 406	38 927	
Employed	245 726	54 878	190 848	34 487	30 381	19 030	
Unemployed	14 753	3 962	10 791	2 647	2 491	1 956	
With own children under 6 years	56 971	14 584	42 387	9 030	8 085	5 789	
In labor force	35 206	9 516	25 690	5 971	5 380	3 765	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	64 708	15 881	48 827	10 387	9 240	5 818	
In labor force	51 761	12 895	38 866	8 229	7 308	4 436	
Persons 16 to 19 years	58 613	12 851	45 762	8 743	7 819	4 974	
Not enrolled in school	12 881	3 478	9 403	2 371	2 187	1 595	
Unemployed or not in labor force	4 522	1 227	3 295	892	830	672	
Not high school graduate	6 343	1 719	4 624	1 265	1 213	1 020	
Employed	3 265	830	2 435	571	547	469	
Unemployed	1 310	420	890	326	298	237	
Not in labor force	1 768	469	1 299	368	368	314	
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	593 780	131 432	462 348	82 147	72 269	45 349	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	443 723	99 667	344 056	61 372	54 117	34 897	
50 to 52 weeks	326 564	74 223	252 341	44 501	39 111	24 426	
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	664 111	148 945	515 166	95 444	84 143	53 770	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25 434	5 510	19 924	4 201	3 839	2 799	
With a mobility limitation	13 538	3 130	10 408	2 469	2 207	1 660	
In labor force	3 378	782	2 596	546	461	325	
With a self-care limitation	17 999	3 805	14 194	2 885	2 661	1 920	
With a work disability	57 969	12 971	44 998	9 178	8 257	5 970	
In labor force	23 920	4 862	19 058	2 999	2 574	1 660	
Prevented from working	29 682	7 228	22 454	5 589	5 153	3 982	
No work disability	606 142	135 974	470 168	86 266	75 886	47 800	
In labor force	506 702	116 268	390 434	72 803	64 149	40 288	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	155 844	32 845	122 999	24 803	22 225	15 378	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30 794	6 513	24 281	5 102	4 670	3 538	
With a mobility limitation	22 556	4 919	17 637	3 769	3 426	2 553	
With a self-care limitation	18 221	4 029	14 192	3 245	3 012	2 276	



Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence--Pawtucket--Fall River, RI--MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Mossochusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Foll River, MA--RI PMSA	Mossochusetts (pt.)	Total	Foll River city	
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	516 218	115 474	400 744	71 832	62 961	62 961 39 058	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	62 615	12 858	49 757	6 793	5 790	5 790 2 831	
Professional specialty occupations .....	72 709	14 024	58 685	8 124	6 707	6 707 3 335	
Technicians and related support occupations .....	18 246	3 807	14 439	2 308	1 909	1 909 1 066	
Sales occupations .....	58 868	12 519	46 349	7 482	6 570	6 570 3 479	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	87 521	19 015	68 506	11 155	9 881	9 881 5 998	
Private household occupations .....	915	164	751	112	81	81 37	
Protective service occupations .....	10 424	2 452	7 972	1 623	1 429	1 429 950	
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	55 601	11 733	43 868	8 245	7 266	7 266 4 994	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	5 775	1 175	4 600	1 109	748	748 387	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	63 981	16 110	47 871	9 551	8 347	8 347 5 050	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	45 030	13 711	31 319	10 047	9 536	9 536 7 798	
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	17 586	3 515	14 071	2 247	1 935	1 935 1 222	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	16 947	4 391	12 556	3 036	2 762	2 762 1 911	
INCOME IN 1989							
Households .....	397 313	88 251	309 062	58 841	52 346	52 346 35 957	
Less than \$5,000 .....	15 081	3 363	11 718	2 807	2 587	2 587 2 210	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	42 579	10 906	31 673	8 888	8 388	8 388 7 052	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	31 099	6 857	24 242	5 183	4 783	4 783 3 781	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	61 285	13 285	48 000	9 478	8 553	8 553 6 359	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	60 731	13 287	47 444	9 254	8 327	8 327 5 750	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	79 793	17 519	62 274	11 020	9 612	9 612 6 114	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	68 535	15 727	52 808	8 315	7 063	7 063 3 625	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	22 462	4 753	17 709	2 532	2 045	2 045 721	
\$100,000 or more .....	15 748	2 554	13 194	1 364	988	988 345	
Median (dollars) .....	32 758	31 986	33 011	28 096	27 025	27 025 22 706	
Mean (dollars) .....	39 381	37 205	40 002	33 395	31 976	31 976 27 119	
Families .....	275 682	63 899	211 783	42 114	37 022	37 022 23 971	
Median income (dollars) .....	40 164	38 854	40 501	34 720	33 609	33 609 29 356	
Per capita income (dollars) .....	15 304	14 182	15 631	13 024	12 535	12 535 11 118	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households .....	397 313	88 251	309 062	58 841	52 346	52 346 35 957	
With earnings .....	308 322	68 412	239 910	42 981	37 902	37 902 24 884	
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	41 204	39 887	41 580	36 167	35 143	35 143 30 673	
With Social Security income .....	124 784	27 097	97 687	20 451	18 292	18 292 12 653	
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 678	6 989	7 869	6 640	6 533	6 533 6 179	
With public assistance income .....	29 409	8 474	20 935	6 846	6 497	6 497 5 502	
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 248	4 108	4 305	4 038	4 026	4 026 4 033	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars) .....	46 604	43 495	47 542	39 466	38 013	38 013 32 702	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	45 892	42 519	47 011	38 299	37 139	37 139 31 159	
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	50 487	47 298	51 451	42 977	41 608	41 608 36 629	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	51 995	48 599	53 120	44 479	43 575	43 575 38 169	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	26 736	24 327	27 482	22 436	21 510	21 510 18 854	
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	18 338	15 760	19 228	14 768	14 033	14 033 12 859	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families .....	275 279	63 800	211 479	42 079	37 013	36 951 23 967	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	213 551	49 970	163 581	31 110	27 171	27 131 16 860	
With related children under 18 years .....	127 788	31 689	96 099	20 193	17 978	17 930 12 213	
With related children under 5 years .....	53 136	13 302	39 834	8 092	7 257	7 234 5 280	
Married-couple families .....	223 622	52 013	171 609	33 831	29 502	29 457 18 174	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	179 013	42 287	136 726	26 086	22 710	22 695 13 542	
With related children under 18 years .....	101 314	25 279	76 035	15 663	13 831	13 795 8 740	
With related children under 5 years .....	44 006	10 942	33 064	6 325	5 590	5 584 3 808	
Female householder, na husband present .....	39 986	9 362	30 624	6 639	6 108	6 090 4 922	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	25 602	5 874	19 728	3 904	3 509	3 483 2 724	
With related children under 18 years .....	22 053	5 495	16 558	3 936	3 665	3 653 3 148	
With related children under 5 years .....	7 579	2 001	5 578	1 552	1 476	1 459 1 334	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	152 155	30 259	121 896	20 245	18 490	18 530 14 294	
Nonfamily householder .....	119 361	24 183	95 178	16 669	15 263	15 303 11 924	
65 years and over .....	52 400	11 323	41 077	8 644	7 930	7 926 6 069	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 000 182	230 477	769 705	150 636	133 336	133 314 87 381	
Persons under 18 years .....	221 593	54 814	166 779	34 417	30 605	30 605 20 640	
Related children under 18 years .....	220 650	54 589	166 061	34 241	30 449	30 449 20 537	
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	155 418	38 322	117 096	24 567	21 780	21 780 14 180	
Persons 65 years and over .....	153 462	32 550	120 912	24 690	22 103	22 064 15 245	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families .....	15 076	3 869	11 207	3 244	3 090	3 106 2 798	
Percent below poverty level .....	5.5	6.1	5.3	7.7	8.3	8.4 11.7	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	5 593	1 350	4 243	1 076	984	984 882	
With related children under 18 years .....	11 451	2 996	8 455	2 500	2 389	2 397 2 233	
With related children under 5 years .....	6 138	1 608	4 530	1 390	1 328	1 336 1 244	
Married-couple families .....	5 721	1 327	4 394	1 141	1 049	1 057 862	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	2 199	497	1 702	380	337	337 268	
With related children under 18 years .....	2 967	685	2 282	564	515	515 431	
With related children under 5 years .....	1 602	354	1 248	318	291	291 224	
Female householder, na husband present .....	8 766	2 376	6 390	1 960	1 898	1 906 1 799	
Householder worked in 1989 .....	3 118	768	2 350	620	571	571 538	
With related children under 18 years .....	8 068	2 198	5 870	1 832	1 770	1 778 1 698	
With related children under 5 years .....	4 306	1 197	3 109	1 021	986	994 969	
Unrelated individuals .....	32 928	6 331	26 597	4 965	4 577	4 572 3 747	
Nonfamily householder .....	22 754	4 626	18 128	3 792	3 501	3 496 2 951	
65 years and over .....	13 459	2 822	10 637	2 386	2 180	2 180 1 808	
Persons .....	76 920	17 470	59 450	14 397	13 494	13 505 11 652	
Percent below poverty level .....	7.7	7.6	7.7	9.6	10.1	10.1 13.3	
Persons under 18 years .....	21 579	5 644	15 935	4 787	4 547	4 547 4 047	
Related children under 18 years .....	20 827	5 463	15 364	4 628	4 408	4 408 3 961	
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	13 320	3 404	9 916	2 840	2 700	2 700 2 377	
Persons 65 years and over .....	17 390	3 959	13 431	3 379	3 148	3 156 2 623	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	25 559	5 401	20 158	4 267	3 843	3 853 3 295	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	108 284	26 668	81 616	21 718	20 466	20 466 17 553	

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Bristol County (pt.), MA		
						Total	Fall River city	Somerset CDP
All housing units	464 435	97 381	367 054	65 866	58 341	58 341	40 375	6 614
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990	7 840	1 558	6 282	842	722	722	569	44
1985 to 1988	32 805	7 825	24 980	4 029	3 274	3 274	2 657	123
1980 to 1984	25 834	4 596	21 238	2 316	1 941	1 941	1 338	88
1970 to 1979	67 628	13 321	54 307	8 077	6 915	6 915	3 635	850
1960 to 1969	61 019	12 254	48 765	7 834	6 525	6 525	2 786	1 703
1950 to 1959	59 635	10 411	49 224	7 090	5 771	5 771	2 788	1 253
1940 to 1949	43 489	7 543	35 946	5 583	5 009	5 009	2 972	995
1939 or earlier	166 185	39 873	126 312	30 095	28 184	28 184	23 630	1 558
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom	6 463	1 108	5 355	849	811	811	770	7
1 bedroom	69 202	12 668	56 534	8 319	7 778	7 778	6 709	381
2 bedrooms	149 348	32 818	116 530	23 423	21 257	21 257	16 739	1 629
3 bedrooms	178 237	38 084	140 153	26 243	22 883	22 883	13 731	3 476
4 bedrooms	48 665	10 444	38 221	5 622	4 524	4 524	1 806	998
5 or more bedrooms	12 520	2 259	10 261	1 410	1 088	1 088	620	123
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	7 112	1 304	5 808	451	418	418	418	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	4 644	879	3 765	532	517	517	517	—
Vacant condominium housing units	2 042	504	1 538	292	278	278	278	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities	461 568	96 739	364 829	65 366	57 892	57 892	39 959	6 607
Source of water, public system or private company	416 092	85 214	330 878	55 322	51 870	51 870	40 007	6 569
Sewage disposal, public sewer	331 968	64 416	267 552	45 658	45 278	45 278	39 173	5 707
Locking complete plumbing facilities	2 504	450	2 054	346	306	306	247	13
Owner-occupied housing units	823	142	681	90	50	50	29	13
Renter-occupied housing units	1 065	226	839	200	200	200	200	—
Occupied housing units	429 780	90 945	338 835	60 527	53 917	53 917	37 303	6 410
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas	190 161	44 874	145 287	38 705	38 388	38 388	29 141	4 157
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9 461	1 592	7 869	1 261	948	948	659	36
Electricity	33 472	8 916	24 556	3 610	3 190	3 190	2 362	267
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	188 349	33 790	154 559	15 772	10 560	10 560	4 870	1 845
All other fuels	7 665	1 606	6 059	1 087	743	743	195	105
No fuel used	672	167	505	92	88	88	76	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None	49 083	11 835	37 248	9 574	9 315	9 315	8 560	352
1	149 590	31 569	118 021	22 384	20 470	20 470	15 923	1 830
2	160 487	33 900	126 587	20 283	17 464	17 464	10 105	2 788
3 or more	70 620	13 641	56 979	8 286	6 668	6 668	2 715	1 440
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units	253 921	51 918	202 003	31 666	26 261	26 261	12 298	5 348
1989 to March 1990	17 722	3 339	14 383	1 706	1 375	1 375	849	200
1985 to 1988	54 320	10 896	43 424	5 244	4 187	4 187	2 101	712
1980 to 1984	34 391	6 821	27 570	3 674	3 115	3 115	1 328	637
1970 to 1979	58 134	12 593	45 541	7 938	6 585	6 585	2 607	1 363
1969 or earlier	89 354	18 269	71 085	13 104	10 999	10 999	5 413	2 436
Renter-occupied housing units	175 859	39 027	136 832	28 861	27 656	27 656	25 005	1 062
1989 to March 1990	56 292	10 933	45 359	7 011	6 688	6 688	6 088	225
1985 to 1988	59 464	12 819	46 645	9 274	8 798	8 798	7 947	275
1980 to 1984	28 391	6 373	22 018	4 901	4 703	4 703	4 212	252
1970 to 1979	19 694	5 324	14 370	4 531	4 437	4 437	3 950	222
1969 or earlier	12 018	3 578	8 440	3 144	3 030	3 030	2 808	88
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit	13 113	1 975	11 138	1 454	1 425	1 425	1 352	36
Householder 65 years and over	110 093	22 662	87 431	17 149	15 375	15 375	11 092	1 907
Owner-occupied housing units	65 977	12 562	53 415	8 891	7 344	7 344	3 879	1 477
Locking complete plumbing facilities	515	123	392	119	79	79	63	8
No telephone in unit	1 769	461	1 308	373	364	364	304	36
No vehicle available	28 020	6 910	21 110	5 741	5 551	5 551	4 907	296
Complete plumbing facilities	427 892	90 577	337 315	60 237	53 667	53 667	37 074	6 397
1.00 or less persons per room	418 674	89 120	329 554	59 229	52 758	52 758	36 319	6 327
1.01 or more persons per room	9 218	1 457	7 761	1 008	909	909	755	70
Locking complete plumbing facilities	1 888	368	1 520	290	250	250	229	13
1.00 or less persons per room	1 681	337	1 344	270	230	230	209	13
1.01 or more persons per room	207	31	176	20	20	20	20	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 235	46 720	48 625	42 822	41 714	41 714	37 492	44 163
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 071	23 516	24 230	21 740	21 509	21 509	21 094	24 332
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	47 486	9 278	38 208	7 744	7 255	7 255	6 334	377
Owner-occupied housing units	10 182	2 033	8 149	1 667	1 395	1 395	748	269
Renter-occupied housing units	37 304	7 245	30 059	6 077	5 860	5 860	5 586	108



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Bristol County, MA			Fall River city, Bristol County, MA						
	Tract 6401	Tract 6442	Tract 6461	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6402	Tract 6403	Tract 6404	Tract 6405	Tract 6406	Tract 6407
All housing units.....	1 815	2 757	5 881	1 815	3 023	1 571	1 224	2 547	2 055	1 229
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	11	16	62	11	53	28	6	16	14	13
1985 to 1988.....	195	47	306	195	174	58	44	194	180	36
1980 to 1984.....	40	24	310	40	6	52	—	—	8	32
1970 to 1979.....	99	295	1 256	99	256	228	106	80	85	106
1960 to 1969.....	114	552	1 294	114	367	291	94	156	29	94
1950 to 1959.....	303	722	727	303	156	217	113	120	105	121
1940 to 1949.....	288	544	485	288	143	141	110	168	137	83
1939 or earlier.....	765	557	1 441	765	1 868	556	745	1 813	1 497	744
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	13	—	19	13	89	8	—	86	—	—
1 bedroom.....	102	215	340	102	590	232	142	393	216	101
2 bedrooms.....	755	822	1 622	755	1 270	672	536	1 028	931	425
3 bedrooms.....	868	1 301	2 952	868	913	581	471	948	829	605
4 bedrooms.....	66	374	731	66	132	68	63	71	21	82
5 or more bedrooms.....	11	45	217	11	29	10	12	21	58	16
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	69	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	9	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 780	2 750	5 855	1 780	2 997	1 560	1 218	2 492	2 050	1 220
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 709	2 739	249	1 709	3 008	1 564	1 217	2 547	2 055	1 229
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 585	2 343	161	1 585	3 001	1 517	1 218	2 533	2 006	1 165
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	13	38	—	16	25	—	18	13	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	13	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	9	18	—	18	8	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 753	2 668	4 952	1 753	2 788	1 519	1 176	2 357	1 911	1 185
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	1 290	1 636	2 124	1 290	2 396	1 200	977	1 947	1 596	920
Battled, tank, or LP gas.....	36	18	205	36	—	13	10	26	55	14
Electricity.....	43	138	358	43	137	64	9	45	114	35
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	375	830	2 052	375	245	229	180	329	146	203
All other fuels.....	9	46	201	9	10	6	—	10	—	13
No fuel used.....	—	—	12	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	302	204	190	302	772	338	191	446	407	141
1.....	668	921	1 342	668	1 303	666	579	1 085	729	445
2.....	595	1 087	2 184	595	567	349	322	645	602	453
3 or more.....	188	456	1 236	188	146	166	84	181	173	146
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	940	2 243	4 004	940	650	614	477	693	623	652
1989 to March 1990.....	58	100	124	58	54	9	12	77	26	32
1985 to 1988.....	194	324	573	194	80	58	104	114	104	95
1980 to 1984.....	104	243	622	104	23	93	61	42	41	66
1970 to 1979.....	150	520	1 250	150	108	147	71	133	202	132
1969 or earlier.....	434	1 056	1 435	434	385	307	229	327	250	327
Renter-occupied housing units.....	813	425	948	813	2 138	905	699	1 664	1 288	533
1989 to March 1990.....	218	76	207	218	435	214	141	380	285	126
1985 to 1988.....	198	150	431	198	591	395	209	518	492	162
1980 to 1984.....	134	70	129	134	437	90	109	326	126	69
1970 to 1979.....	157	95	125	157	381	148	136	219	219	79
1969 or earlier.....	106	34	56	106	294	58	104	230	166	97
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	56	36	14	56	110	50	55	161	84	18
Householder 65 years and over.....	415	909	1 057	415	1 066	382	382	643	587	342
Owner-occupied housing units.....	247	712	884	247	254	198	189	252	204	198
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	8	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	36	6	—	30	7	13	20	41	13
No vehicle available.....	151	168	168	151	504	79	128	274	226	102
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 753	2 655	4 952	1 753	2 772	1 494	1 176	2 339	1 898	1 185
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 715	2 637	4 934	1 715	2 691	1 443	1 161	2 307	1 898	1 166
1.01 or more persons per room.....	38	18	18	38	81	51	15	32	—	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	13	—	—	16	25	—	18	13	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	13	—	—	16	14	—	18	13	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 416	41 846	45 900	33 416	31 766	29 874	34 584	36 633	36 616	38 981
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 994	20 937	26 333	20 994	18 639	15 815	19 503	24 282	21 357	23 304
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	299	200	285	299	516	394	147	310	294	167
Owner-occupied housing units.....	63	162	190	63	25	41	13	33	29	55
Renter-occupied housing units.....	236	38	95	236	491	353	134	277	265	112

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6408	Tract 6409	Tract 6410	Tract 6411	Tract 6412	Tract 6413	Tract 6414	Tract 6415
All housing units .....	1 276	3 264	1 408	335	1 466	2 513	1 356	1 295
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	21	—	—	—	40	44	—	25
1985 to 1988 .....	144	32	12	—	66	84	103	36
1980 to 1984 .....	19	233	11	121	119	229	89	5
1970 to 1979 .....	115	81	500	58	32	42	118	152
1960 to 1969 .....	63	178	166	7	39	62	76	101
1950 to 1959 .....	110	102	43	—	68	225	8	64
1940 to 1949 .....	128	323	103	6	63	181	51	114
1939 or earlier .....	676	2 315	573	143	1 039	1 646	911	798
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	—	84	78	18	—	43	54	—
1 bedroom .....	108	849	318	239	331	448	132	322
2 bedrooms .....	524	1 336	752	53	608	1 121	659	493
3 bedrooms .....	534	864	246	25	492	784	482	424
4 bedrooms .....	76	102	8	—	28	95	29	43
5 or more bedrooms .....	34	29	6	—	7	22	—	13
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	27	74	12	22	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	11	—	—	5	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 276	3 201	1 408	335	1 449	2 497	1 322	1 284
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 202	3 264	1 402	335	1 466	2 513	1 346	1 275
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 148	3 264	1 408	335	1 454	2 471	1 346	1 275
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	5	10	19	—	12	28	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	10	19	—	5	28	7	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 172	2 938	1 351	312	1 354	2 347	1 245	1 155
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	947	2 438	1 045	142	1 057	1 968	1 103	972
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	12	42	32	—	44	68	25	39
Electricity .....	47	196	200	119	82	133	34	18
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	166	242	70	40	164	111	83	113
All other fuels .....	—	20	—	6	7	30	—	7
No fuel used .....	—	—	4	5	—	37	—	6
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	296	1 163	646	224	337	703	397	233
1 .....	512	1 260	505	78	612	1 008	476	485
2 .....	256	370	167	10	335	546	319	327
3 or more .....	108	145	33	—	70	90	53	110
Vehicles per household .....	1.2	.8	.7	.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	399	498	129	—	220	457	207	354
1989 to March 1990 .....	23	18	—	—	8	25	—	33
1985 to 1988 .....	72	108	16	—	26	80	30	31
1980 to 1984 .....	46	66	9	—	13	22	6	57
1970 to 1979 .....	111	100	48	—	62	90	34	73
1969 or earlier .....	147	206	56	—	111	240	137	160
Renter-occupied housing units .....	773	2 440	1 222	312	1 134	1 890	1 038	801
1989 to March 1990 .....	197	669	203	46	255	426	182	249
1985 to 1988 .....	212	775	380	103	393	661	401	157
1980 to 1984 .....	124	436	227	144	222	344	180	105
1970 to 1979 .....	136	336	290	19	161	255	148	208
1969 or earlier .....	104	224	122	—	103	204	127	82
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	43	165	79	—	21	57	97	42
Householder 65 years and over .....	266	910	639	245	388	622	427	313
Owner-occupied housing units .....	123	197	65	—	102	154	105	92
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	6	21	41	—	7	—	56	6
No vehicle available .....	122	544	491	201	189	360	247	150
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 172	2 928	1 332	312	1 349	2 319	1 238	1 155
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 121	2 867	1 277	312	1 324	2 264	1 146	1 138
1.01 or more persons per room .....	51	61	55	—	25	55	92	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	10	19	—	5	28	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	10	19	—	5	28	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	30 440	34 017	28 082	—	26 847	30 270	28 830	36 142
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 461	18 448	16 572	11 254	20 419	19 157	19 446	22 204
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	322	665	394	84	299	494	283	178
Owner-occupied housing units .....	66	29	28	—	—	34	16	35
Renter-occupied housing units .....	256	636	368	84	299	460	267	143



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6416	Tract 6417	Tract 6418	Tract 6419	Tract 6420	Tract 6421	Tract 6422	Tract 6423
All housing units .....	983	2 075	1 188	1 210	1 548	2 025	1 400	840
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	6	25	—	30	15	67	28	7
1985 to 1988 .....	—	118	23	11	193	449	115	—
1980 to 1984 .....	13	72	—	33	77	72	43	8
1970 to 1979 .....	62	163	—	118	29	589	98	28
1960 to 1969 .....	11	195	—	13	69	276	21	8
1950 to 1959 .....	137	308	54	—	15	27	152	128
1940 to 1949 .....	122	75	62	—	154	32	170	154
1939 or earlier .....	632	1 119	1 049	1 005	996	513	773	507
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	—	—	69	58	5	24	19	—
1 bedroom .....	103	204	351	438	282	351	156	14
2 bedrooms .....	302	732	360	376	752	1 258	580	202
3 bedrooms .....	506	980	278	304	440	332	552	320
4 bedrooms .....	50	124	88	26	38	27	77	190
5 or more bedrooms .....	22	35	42	8	31	33	16	114
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	8	33	36	48	63	14	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	6	23	25	35	171	5	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	2	5	57	116	30	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	979	2 043	1 160	1 183	1 526	2 019	1 391	840
Source of water, public system or private company .....	983	2 075	1 188	1 210	1 548	2 025	1 400	840
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	938	2 036	1 188	1 203	1 548	2 004	1 376	823
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	10	37	28	—	—	14	5
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	10	31	28	—	—	9	—
Occupied housing units .....	948	1 986	1 088	1 073	1 293	1 720	1 271	807
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	728	1 511	715	833	1 041	978	1 001	592
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—	33	53	40	57	20	—	6
Electricity .....	30	62	6	9	83	639	98	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	190	380	302	185	90	75	172	209
All other fuels .....	—	—	12	6	11	8	—	—
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	95	288	138	265	316	277	237	43
1 .....	322	806	526	586	571	830	518	257
2 .....	447	771	340	158	344	552	418	339
3 or more .....	84	121	84	64	62	61	98	168
Vehicles per household .....	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	506	1 089	327	254	317	235	550	722
1989 to March 1990 .....	34	43	36	43	26	22	49	21
1985 to 1988 .....	69	174	59	44	73	70	125	65
1980 to 1984 .....	78	145	55	14	17	32	76	178
1970 to 1979 .....	111	239	64	77	37	22	94	197
1969 or earlier .....	214	488	113	76	164	89	206	261
Renter-occupied housing units .....	442	897	761	819	976	1 485	721	85
1989 to March 1990 .....	104	211	206	263	280	546	136	6
1985 to 1988 .....	104	273	255	217	321	419	307	34
1980 to 1984 .....	61	136	164	149	140	189	115	10
1970 to 1979 .....	57	139	95	104	126	237	85	18
1969 or earlier .....	116	138	41	86	109	94	78	17
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	—	33	74	88	52	14	43	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	233	706	182	254	286	480	354	224
Owner-occupied housing units .....	121	401	119	68	101	60	125	193
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	10	—	15	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	19	—	14	8	—	5	—
No vehicle available .....	67	178	33	123	162	174	169	30
Complete plumbing facilities .....	948	1 976	1 057	1 045	1 293	1 720	1 257	802
1.00 or less persons per room .....	944	1 967	1 050	991	1 272	1 697	1 241	802
1.01 or more persons per room .....	4	9	7	54	21	23	16	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	10	31	28	—	—	14	5
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	10	31	28	—	—	5	5
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	37 572	36 370	36 592	37 239	38 050	38 587	39 700	59 366
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	27 210	24 374	25 448	21 191	23 301	24 263	22 827	26 598
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	52	234	147	192	229	200	196	39
Owner-occupied housing units .....	20	84	32	18	18	—	41	21
Renter-occupied housing units .....	32	150	115	174	211	200	155	18

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.			Somerset COP, Bristol County, MA			Remainder of Bristol County, MA	
	Tract 6424	Tract 6425	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Tract 6441	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6442.99	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6442 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 329	1 400	—	3 857	2 757	—	—	—
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990.....	7	113	—	28	16	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	9	381	—	76	47	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	21	29	—	64	24	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	142	348	—	555	295	—	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	225	131	—	1 151	552	—	—	—
1950 to 1959.....	122	90	—	531	722	—	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	124	40	—	451	544	—	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	679	268	—	1 001	557	—	—	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom.....	103	19	—	7	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	163	124	—	166	215	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	395	619	—	807	822	—	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	516	437	—	2 175	1 301	—	—	—
4 bedrooms.....	125	177	—	624	374	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	27	24	—	78	45	—	—	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 329	1 400	—	3 857	2 750	—	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 329	1 277	—	3 830	2 739	—	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 320	1 011	—	3 364	2 343	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 284	1 270	—	3 742	2 668	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas.....	862	882	—	2 521	1 636	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	25	9	—	18	18	—	—	—
Electricity.....	89	70	—	129	138	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	280	291	—	1 015	830	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	22	18	—	59	46	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None.....	265	40	—	148	204	—	—	—
1.....	544	552	—	909	921	—	—	—
2.....	350	523	—	1 701	1 087	—	—	—
3 or more.....	125	155	—	984	456	—	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.7	—	2.0	1.8	—	—	—
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	573	812	—	3 105	2 243	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	49	151	—	100	100	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	104	206	—	388	324	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	37	47	—	394	243	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	91	214	—	843	520	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	292	194	—	1 380	1 056	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	711	458	—	637	425	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	128	182	—	149	76	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	230	140	—	125	150	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	107	68	—	182	70	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	159	47	—	127	95	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	87	21	—	54	34	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit.....	—	10	—	—	36	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	485	261	—	998	909	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	196	115	—	765	712	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	179	24	—	128	168	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 284	1 270	—	3 742	2 655	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 284	1 241	—	3 690	2 637	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	29	—	52	18	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	45 406	46 145	—	45 837	41 846	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 399	33 937	—	26 598	20 937	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	147	50	—	177	200	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	32	15	—	107	162	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	115	35	—	70	38	—	—	—



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bristol County, MA—Con.		Newport County (pt.), RI		Newport County, RI			
	Tract 6451	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Newport County (pt.), RI	Tract 414	Tract 416.01	Tract 416.02	Tract 417
All housing units.....	5 471	5 881	7 525	7 525	1 850	1 255	1 664	2 756
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990.....	47	62	120	120	39	10	—	71
1985 to 1988.....	188	306	755	755	186	95	102	372
1980 to 1984.....	205	310	375	375	144	42	35	154
1970 to 1979.....	1 174	1 256	1 162	1 162	304	42	274	542
1960 to 1969.....	742	1 294	1 309	1 309	211	169	304	625
1950 to 1959.....	1 003	727	1 319	1 319	246	365	330	378
1940 to 1949.....	557	485	574	574	157	130	178	109
1939 or earlier.....	1 555	1 441	1 911	1 911	563	402	441	505
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom.....	15	19	38	38	10	—	10	18
1 bedroom.....	348	340	541	541	121	67	82	271
2 bedrooms.....	1 267	1 622	2 166	2 166	477	455	478	756
3 bedrooms.....	2 724	2 952	3 360	3 360	717	583	799	1 261
4 bedrooms.....	989	731	1 098	1 098	366	128	242	362
5 or more bedrooms.....	128	217	322	322	159	22	53	88
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	33	33	—	—	11	22
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	15	15	—	—	10	5
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	14	14	—	4	—	10
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	5 471	5 855	7 474	7 474	1 850	1 255	1 627	2 742
Source of water, public system or private company.....	5 045	249	3 452	3 452	48	1 248	1 640	516
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	237	161	380	380	23	141	54	162
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	38	40	40	8	—	17	15
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8	—	40	40	8	—	17	15
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	5 252	4 952	6 610	6 610	1 287	1 198	1 594	2 531
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas.....	2 966	2 124	317	317	8	189	103	17
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	48	205	313	313	69	27	31	186
Electricity.....	203	358	420	420	162	26	73	159
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 793	2 052	5 212	5 212	916	951	1 359	1 986
All other fuels.....	242	201	344	344	132	5	24	183
No fuel used.....	—	12	4	4	—	—	4	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None.....	213	190	259	259	34	80	60	85
1.....	1 375	1 342	1 914	1 914	337	449	473	655
2.....	2 387	2 184	2 819	2 819	507	479	651	1 182
3 or more.....	1 277	1 236	1 618	1 618	409	190	410	609
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4 611	4 004	5 405	5 405	1 030	868	1 364	2 143
1989 to March 1990.....	202	124	331	331	55	67	42	167
1985 to 1988.....	801	573	1 057	1 057	208	147	192	510
1980 to 1984.....	528	622	559	559	124	46	154	235
1970 to 1979.....	1 365	1 250	1 353	1 353	301	120	386	546
1969 or earlier.....	1 715	1 435	2 105	2 105	342	488	590	685
Renter-occupied housing units.....	641	948	1 205	1 205	257	330	230	388
1989 to March 1990.....	168	207	323	323	80	89	65	89
1985 to 1988.....	145	431	476	476	101	120	100	155
1980 to 1984.....	110	129	198	198	45	37	8	108
1970 to 1979.....	140	125	94	94	6	46	22	20
1969 or earlier.....	78	56	114	114	25	38	35	16
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit.....	23	14	29	29	—	5	9	15
Householder 65 years and over.....	1 319	1 057	1 774	1 774	358	407	453	556
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 104	884	1 547	1 547	317	345	434	451
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	40	40	8	—	17	15
No telephone in unit.....	15	6	9	9	—	—	9	—
No vehicle available.....	180	168	190	190	27	53	50	60
Complete plumbing facilities.....	5 244	4 952	6 570	6 570	1 279	1 198	1 577	2 516
1.00 or less persons per room.....	5 178	4 934	6 471	6 471	1 248	1 192	1 571	2 460
1.01 or more persons per room.....	66	18	99	99	31	6	6	56
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	40	40	8	—	17	15
1.00 or less persons per room.....	8	—	40	40	8	—	17	15
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	46 496	45 900	48 206	48 206	55 635	38 050	44 086	51 370
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	25 887	26 333	27 033	27 033	36 974	21 078	29 932	23 795
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	259	285	489	489	68	137	78	208
Owner-occupied housing units.....	188	190	272	272	45	30	66	131
Renter-occupied housing units.....	71	95	217	217	21	107	12	77

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pow-tucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Bristol County (pt.), MA		
						Total	Fall River city	Somerset CDP
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	200 164	38 827	161 337	22 983	18 519	18 519	6 386	4 760
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage .....	130 670	25 992	104 678	13 788	11 144	11 144	3 625	2 817
Less than \$300 .....	1 554	294	1 260	212	196	196	88	35
\$300 to \$399 .....	5 873	1 501	4 372	1 089	985	985	296	280
\$400 to \$499 .....	10 578	2 620	7 958	1 670	1 428	1 428	451	418
\$500 to \$599 .....	12 361	2 374	9 987	1 514	1 250	1 250	397	326
\$600 to \$799 .....	24 559	4 385	20 174	2 461	1 986	1 986	686	383
\$800 to \$999 .....	24 605	4 714	19 891	2 410	2 002	2 002	705	597
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	36 766	7 776	28 990	3 444	2 680	2 680	848	610
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	9 403	1 734	7 669	679	408	408	112	98
\$2,000 or more .....	4 971	594	4 377	309	209	209	42	70
Median (dollars) .....	883	876	885	795	767	767	760	782
Not mortgaged .....	69 494	12 835	56 659	9 195	7 375	7 375	2 761	1 943
Less than \$100 .....	311	68	243	53	47	47	33	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	7 949	2 191	5 758	2 033	1 787	1 787	770	396
\$200 to \$299 .....	32 817	7 187	25 630	4 873	4 076	4 076	1 540	1 198
\$300 to \$399 .....	18 700	2 597	16 103	1 624	1 116	1 116	347	272
\$400 to \$499 .....	5 802	534	5 268	361	193	193	37	60
\$500 or more .....	3 915	258	3 657	251	156	156	34	17
Median (dollars) .....	282	257	289	246	241	241	230	242
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 .....	33 480	6 292	27 188	4 708	3 822	3 822	1 470	931
Less than 20 percent .....	6 365	1 435	4 930	1 127	947	947	368	253
20 to 24 percent .....	5 016	900	4 116	698	561	561	239	142
25 to 29 percent .....	3 843	781	3 062	518	467	467	157	130
30 to 34 percent .....	2 910	469	2 441	410	291	291	90	79
35 percent or more .....	14 491	2 563	11 928	1 811	1 453	1 453	599	269
Not computed .....	855	144	711	144	103	103	17	58
Median .....	31.9	29.7	32.3	29.4	28.8	28.8	28.8	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	40 060	7 202	32 858	4 830	3 897	3 897	1 407	972
Less than 20 percent .....	19 426	3 817	15 609	2 875	2 286	2 286	794	662
20 to 24 percent .....	4 202	722	3 480	489	425	425	158	75
25 to 29 percent .....	4 048	564	3 484	380	288	288	128	40
30 to 34 percent .....	3 404	603	2 801	294	248	248	94	59
35 percent or more .....	8 962	1 488	7 474	784	642	642	233	136
Not computed .....	18	8	10	8	8	8	—	—
Median .....	20.7	19.1	21.2	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.3	14.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	46 667	9 162	37 505	5 293	4 401	4 401	1 662	1 027
Less than 20 percent .....	23 055	4 832	18 223	3 143	2 695	2 695	991	657
20 to 24 percent .....	6 733	1 093	5 640	668	548	548	208	96
25 to 29 percent .....	6 422	1 116	5 306	572	452	452	184	104
30 to 34 percent .....	4 993	1 108	3 885	461	371	371	163	88
35 percent or more .....	5 464	1 013	4 451	449	335	335	116	82
Not computed .....	20.2	19.1	20.5	16.9	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.8
\$50,000 or more .....	79 957	16 171	63 786	8 152	6 399	6 399	1 847	1 830
Less than 20 percent .....	55 036	10 859	44 177	5 973	4 858	4 858	1 372	1 450
20 to 24 percent .....	11 819	2 502	9 317	1 155	857	857	276	176
25 to 29 percent .....	6 982	1 603	5 379	596	404	404	127	99
30 to 34 percent .....	3 708	809	2 899	244	196	196	50	73
35 percent or more .....	2 396	396	2 000	184	84	84	22	32
Not computed .....	16	2	14	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	14.9	15.3	14.9	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	174 828	38 832	135 996	28 766	27 592	27 592	24 981	1 062
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100 .....	1 703	508	1 195	381	381	381	352	22
\$100 to \$199 .....	20 859	5 478	15 381	4 497	4 427	4 427	4 167	127
\$200 to \$299 .....	16 972	5 636	11 336	5 087	5 034	5 034	4 861	89
\$300 to \$399 .....	23 809	6 615	17 194	6 128	5 983	5 983	5 716	99
\$400 to \$499 .....	34 223	7 185	27 038	5 537	5 401	5 401	4 972	131
\$500 to \$599 .....	32 282	5 473	26 809	3 327	3 121	3 121	2 562	248
\$600 to \$749 .....	26 352	4 624	21 728	2 023	1 802	1 802	1 428	166
\$750 to \$999 .....	10 681	1 825	8 856	876	674	674	463	80
\$1,000 or more .....	3 499	557	2 942	176	135	135	27	34
No cash rent .....	4 448	931	3 517	734	634	634	433	66
Median (dollars) .....	465	408	479	366	361	361	351	513
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 .....	48 811	11 186	37 625	9 284	8 997	8 997	8 428	272
Less than 20 percent .....	1 484	605	879	474	474	474	412	55
20 to 24 percent .....	3 147	1 150	1 997	840	827	827	727	42
25 to 29 percent .....	6 975	1 349	5 626	1 113	1 094	1 094	1 070	7
30 to 34 percent .....	4 739	893	3 846	738	738	738	719	—
35 percent or more .....	28 703	6 508	22 195	5 554	5 397	5 397	5 109	140
Not computed .....	3 763	681	3 082	565	467	467	391	28
Median .....	50.0+	46.9	50.0+	47.4	46.9	46.9	46.8	44.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	39 197	8 061	31 136	6 307	6 112	6 112	5 529	260
Less than 20 percent .....	3 704	1 232	2 472	1 046	1 022	1 022	967	22
20 to 24 percent .....	3 496	1 008	2 488	850	839	839	730	39
25 to 29 percent .....	5 502	1 187	4 315	1 009	1 009	1 009	961	37
30 to 34 percent .....	5 623	1 310	4 313	1 028	1 022	1 022	983	18
35 percent or more .....	19 775	3 151	16 624	2 230	2 088	2 088	1 815	123
Not computed .....	1 097	173	924	144	132	132	73	21
Median .....	35.8	32.0	37.0	30.9	30.6	30.6	30.4	35.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	46 642	10 411	36 231	7 359	7 039	7 039	6 257	274
Less than 20 percent .....	14 654	4 504	10 150	4 103	4 020	4 020	3 751	106
20 to 24 percent .....	12 067	2 369	9 698	1 534	1 470	1 470	1 303	65
25 to 29 percent .....	9 335	1 722	7 613	913	816	816	706	30
30 to 34 percent .....	5 223	817	4 406	342	316	316	250	9
35 percent or more .....	4 331	804	3 527	334	290	290	170	47
Not computed .....	1 032	195	837	133	127	127	77	17
Median .....	23.4	21.3	23.9	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.3	21.7
\$35,000 or more .....	40 178	9 174	31 004	5 816	5 444	5 444	4 767	256
Less than 20 percent .....	31 633	7 589	24 044	5 033	4 801	4 801	4 304	210
20 to 24 percent .....	5 328	927	4 401	381	335	335	241	26
25 to 29 percent .....	1 517	308	1 209	170	121	121	59	12
30 to 34 percent .....	441	49	392	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	278	40	238	22	8	8	—	8
Not computed .....	981	261	720	194	179	179	163	—
Median .....	15.2	14.2	15.5	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.0	17.2



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Bristol County, MA			Fall River city, Bristol County, MA						
	Troct 6401	Troct 6442	Troct 6461	Troct 6401 (pt.)	Troct 6402	Troct 6403	Troct 6404	Troct 6405	Troct 6406	Troct 6407
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	676	2 001	3 302	676	184	430	227	204	192	452
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage -----	355	1 040	2 105	355	94	195	106	149	120	219
Less than \$300 -----	5	27	31	5	—	7	6	11	—	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	125	219	6	—	33	14	15	23	18
\$400 to \$499 -----	46	157	263	46	14	39	5	28	9	22
\$500 to \$599 -----	28	165	231	28	18	22	10	14	26	10
\$600 to \$799 -----	81	98	390	81	23	32	26	26	28	56
\$800 to \$999 -----	98	169	291	98	27	36	16	12	19	53
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	91	253	552	91	12	22	23	34	15	50
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	34	67	—	—	4	6	9	—	4
\$2,000 or more -----	—	12	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	814	679	753	814	678	581	717	613	658	794
Not mortgaged -----	321	961	1 197	321	90	235	121	55	72	233
Less than \$100 -----	7	—	8	7	9	—	6	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	62	248	317	62	53	81	24	15	7	80
\$200 to \$299 -----	194	558	545	194	24	136	85	40	65	135
\$300 to \$399 -----	58	137	215	58	4	13	6	—	—	13
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	8	58	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
\$500 or more -----	—	10	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	235	236	258	235	178	224	227	230	226	220
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000 -----	156	487	636	156	92	158	50	43	19	104
Less than 20 percent -----	27	166	89	27	49	57	21	—	—	15
20 to 24 percent -----	5	63	60	5	25	30	5	—	—	24
25 to 29 percent -----	42	59	76	42	8	11	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent -----	6	27	51	6	—	13	11	—	—	13
35 percent or more -----	76	125	347	76	10	47	13	43	19	46
Not computed -----	—	47	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	33.3	24.3	36.8	33.3	19.3	23.7	24.0	50.0+	39.0	32.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	175	405	650	175	25	119	44	70	75	113
Less than 20 percent -----	92	255	305	92	—	103	33	48	44	71
20 to 24 percent -----	14	58	98	14	14	7	—	—	16	11
25 to 29 percent -----	16	40	37	16	6	—	5	10	15	—
30 to 34 percent -----	17	7	54	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
35 percent or more -----	36	45	148	36	5	9	6	12	—	14
Not computed -----	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.6	13.8	20.8	14.6	24.5	13.9	14.3	14.6	13.8	12.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	225	454	743	225	22	120	64	33	57	99
Less than 20 percent -----	115	302	493	115	22	92	43	22	42	63
20 to 24 percent -----	34	29	100	34	—	7	11	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent -----	45	41	43	45	—	—	10	—	—	20
30 to 34 percent -----	31	36	41	31	—	—	—	—	15	6
35 percent or more -----	—	46	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.5	15.6	15.1	19.5	11.9	15.6	13.5	11.9	10.0-	17.1
\$50,000 or more -----	120	655	1 273	120	45	33	69	58	41	136
Less than 20 percent -----	91	547	947	91	27	17	46	41	41	103
20 to 24 percent -----	15	43	203	15	11	16	11	8	—	33
25 to 29 percent -----	8	24	61	8	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	41	46	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	16	—	—	—	6	9	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.3	10.1	13.9	15.3	19.0	14.5	10.0-	12.4	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	813	425	919	813	2 138	887	699	1 664	1 288	533
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100 -----	19	22	—	19	35	8	6	14	10	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	210	105	61	210	423	388	33	145	163	59
\$200 to \$299 -----	192	41	45	192	360	159	206	241	368	113
\$300 to \$399 -----	145	45	106	145	570	147	168	533	281	120
\$400 to \$499 -----	94	64	163	94	479	81	154	388	310	107
\$500 to \$599 -----	82	14	199	82	165	56	70	225	126	66
\$600 to \$749 -----	20	32	129	20	76	18	30	78	13	41
\$750 to \$999 -----	16	58	79	16	10	—	9	9	8	8
\$1,000 or more -----	—	12	51	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	35	32	86	35	20	23	23	31	9	19
Median (dollars) -----	279	388	515	279	340	212	361	380	354	366
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000 -----	283	137	167	283	808	418	194	490	394	139
Less than 20 percent -----	17	43	—	17	74	13	6	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	88	42	31	88	117	65	—	24	18	8
25 to 29 percent -----	26	7	9	26	123	111	14	12	31	10
30 to 34 percent -----	25	—	10	25	42	78	6	19	10	11
35 percent or more -----	110	39	79	110	434	129	141	403	324	100
Not computed -----	17	6	38	17	18	22	27	25	11	10
Median -----	30.4	22.7	50.0+	30.4	40.2	30.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	179	118	181	179	532	195	184	277	344	123
Less than 20 percent -----	32	22	11	32	52	69	41	39	112	29
20 to 24 percent -----	25	15	50	25	78	37	—	27	43	12
25 to 29 percent -----	30	30	—	30	130	24	38	57	45	32
30 to 34 percent -----	59	18	9	59	123	28	28	38	51	9
35 percent or more -----	24	24	98	24	149	37	77	116	93	33
Not computed -----	9	9	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median -----	29.7	27.9	41.0	29.7	30.2	23.9	32.3	32.0	26.9	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	186	96	321	186	489	202	246	519	251	132
Less than 20 percent -----	128	29	132	128	322	130	140	307	160	61
20 to 24 percent -----	26	18	69	26	157	57	56	99	60	51
25 to 29 percent -----	21	14	38	21	10	8	33	71	11	7
30 to 34 percent -----	11	—	19	11	—	—	13	18	11	9
35 percent or more -----	—	18	44	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	17	19	—	—	—	4	24	9	4
Median -----	17.3	22.9	21.4	17.3	17.9	16.9	18.2	18.3	18.2	20.3
\$35,000 or more -----	165	74	250	165	309	72	75	378	299	139
Less than 20 percent -----	148	52	138	148	295	65	72	363	291	123
20 to 24 percent -----	—	10	68	—	—	—	3	8	8	11
25 to 29 percent -----	—	12	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	17	—	16	17	14	7	—	7	—	5
Median -----	10.0	17.7	18.7	10.0	11.8	10.0-	10.1	11.4	10.8	10.0-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6408	Tract 6409	Tract 6410	Tract 6411	Tract 6412	Tract 6413	Tract 6414	Tract 6415
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	229	56	18	—	17	150	29	105
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage.....	130	39	5	—	—	82	12	60
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$300 to \$399.....	10	—	—	—	—	11	—	14
\$400 to \$499.....	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	9
\$500 to \$599.....	20	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
\$600 to \$799.....	31	28	—	—	—	29	—	19
\$800 to \$999.....	6	11	—	—	—	6	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	45	—	5	—	—	9	—	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	730	703	1 125	—	—	705	567	627
Not mortgaged.....	99	17	13	—	17	68	17	45
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	61	—	—	—	17	27	6	12
\$200 to \$299.....	30	11	7	—	—	41	3	26
\$300 to \$399.....	8	6	6	—	—	—	8	7
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	189	289	246	—	147	213	292	270
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000.....	72	11	13	—	8	36	4	21
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	7	4	—
20 to 24 percent.....	15	—	7	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	48	—	6	—	—	29	—	15
Not computed.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	39.9	27.5	24.6	—	17.5	45.8	17.5	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	43	9	—	—	—	56	10	21
Less than 20 percent.....	17	—	—	—	—	19	10	12
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	19	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more.....	14	9	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	23.8	45.0	—	—	—	22.4	13.6	18.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	50	19	5	—	—	52	4	22
Less than 20 percent.....	21	19	—	—	—	43	4	16
20 to 24 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.0	17.5	32.5	—	—	10.0—	12.5	10.0—
\$50,000 or more.....	64	17	—	—	9	6	11	41
Less than 20 percent.....	57	17	—	—	9	6	11	28
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.1	16.1	—	—	10.0—	17.5	11.9	12.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	773	2 440	1 222	312	1 134	1 890	1 038	801
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100.....	33	43	11	9	6	35	21	18
\$100 to \$199.....	119	461	286	162	149	368	208	126
\$200 to \$299.....	154	572	282	73	301	422	232	131
\$300 to \$399.....	172	567	310	32	296	425	294	229
\$400 to \$499.....	187	399	258	20	203	387	145	158
\$500 to \$599.....	68	262	47	11	99	137	97	103
\$600 to \$749.....	22	98	12	—	64	86	18	15
\$750 to \$999.....	12	13	10	—	3	18	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No cash rent.....	6	25	6	5	13	12	16	21
Median (dollars).....	335	326	307	173	341	321	315	358
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000.....	282	980	602	205	431	674	414	225
Less than 20 percent.....	24	42	20	—	6	55	21	25
20 to 24 percent.....	23	83	18	24	43	35	24	55
25 to 29 percent.....	21	146	79	36	28	115	82	20
30 to 34 percent.....	13	84	67	52	31	77	—	—
35 percent or more.....	188	595	358	72	282	399	203	113
Not computed.....	13	30	44	6	20	39	7	12
Median.....	50.0+	46.4	47.1	32.9	47.3	45.9	35.0	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	168	607	229	70	227	442	213	168
Less than 20 percent.....	57	136	46	21	58	79	37	33
20 to 24 percent.....	12	77	38	11	56	61	29	14
25 to 29 percent.....	8	110	61	13	31	71	40	17
30 to 34 percent.....	38	78	50	12	28	54	60	61
35 percent or more.....	53	206	34	13	54	177	47	39
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	30.9	29.1	27.5	26.2	25.0	30.9	30.0	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	195	456	259	23	252	518	265	232
Less than 20 percent.....	146	280	167	18	189	344	203	145
20 to 24 percent.....	28	86	47	—	36	87	16	54
25 to 29 percent.....	21	65	29	—	16	77	24	23
30 to 34 percent.....	—	18	6	—	6	—	11	10
35 percent or more.....	—	7	10	—	5	10	7	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—
Median.....	16.8	17.8	17.2	16.5	16.2	16.4	16.5	17.6
\$35,000 or more.....	128	397	132	14	224	256	146	176
Less than 20 percent.....	128	364	132	14	211	247	127	164
20 to 24 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	9	7	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	25	—	—	13	—	12	5
Median.....	11.3	11.3	10.0—	10.0	12.1	11.9	10.0—	11.1



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.							
	Tract 6416	Tract 6417	Tract 6418	Tract 6419	Tract 6420	Tract 6421	Tract 6422	Tract 6423
Specified owner-occupied housing units	278	760	112	26	51	64	395	640
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage	188	312	65	21	30	52	238	395
Less than \$300	23	—	—	—	—	—	4	23
\$300 to \$399	29	36	14	—	—	7	6	17
\$400 to \$499	21	72	—	—	4	6	18	37
\$500 to \$599	31	33	5	—	—	—	25	63
\$600 to \$799	30	32	—	11	14	8	47	63
\$800 to \$999	30	72	31	10	8	27	74	43
\$1,000 to \$1,499	18	67	15	—	4	4	51	100
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	—	—	—	—	—	13	27
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Median (dollars)	580	704	914	746	775	878	850	779
Not mortgaged	90	448	47	5	21	12	157	245
Less than \$100	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	28	114	—	—	—	—	38	24
\$200 to \$299	51	253	11	5	21	5	103	125
\$300 to \$399	5	62	23	—	—	7	16	62
\$400 to \$499	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	13
\$500 or more	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	21
Median (dollars)	223	231	367	225	244	357	235	284
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000	60	211	18	5	12	—	85	105
Less than 20 percent	6	38	—	—	4	—	41	36
20 to 24 percent	21	45	—	—	4	—	8	12
25 to 29 percent	7	34	—	—	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more	18	94	18	5	4	—	26	45
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.1	28.3	50.0+	37.5	22.5	—	20.9	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	86	171	31	—	10	22	55	63
Less than 20 percent	45	134	13	—	4	5	38	40
20 to 24 percent	6	16	—	—	—	—	4	6
25 to 29 percent	18	14	—	—	6	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	7	—	—	—	—	8	5
35 percent or more	11	—	18	—	—	9	5	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.0	14.6	36.0	—	25.8	28.8	10.0	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	82	236	17	6	26	17	103	122
Less than 20 percent	59	166	11	—	14	13	23	88
20 to 24 percent	17	12	—	6	—	—	37	—
25 to 29 percent	6	26	6	—	8	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent	—	20	—	—	4	—	25	6
35 percent or more	—	12	—	—	—	4	6	28
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	11.4	12.5	22.5	19.4	13.3	23.9	11.5
\$50,000 or more	50	142	46	15	3	25	152	350
Less than 20 percent	32	110	42	15	3	14	112	288
20 to 24 percent	18	9	4	—	—	11	20	29
25 to 29 percent	—	16	—	—	—	—	13	22
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.3	10.8	10.0	15.8	10.0	18.9	13.8	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	442	897	761	819	976	1 485	721	85
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	13	16	8	37	—
\$100 to \$199	23	61	27	96	119	213	164	—
\$200 to \$299	94	191	117	119	161	158	114	12
\$300 to \$399	132	239	191	194	242	164	126	6
\$400 to \$499	96	228	210	228	261	279	104	16
\$500 to \$599	49	87	74	143	106	245	95	14
\$600 to \$749	43	28	69	26	44	306	60	15
\$750 to \$999	—	29	33	—	11	84	15	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
No cash rent	5	34	40	—	16	22	6	22
Median (dollars)	377	383	409	393	380	486	336	465
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000	86	199	160	276	264	345	260	18
Less than 20 percent	—	—	16	13	16	8	39	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	4	—	38	43	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	24	12	75	20	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	20	18	45	13	—
35 percent or more	86	159	139	215	199	164	136	12
Not computed	—	31	—	—	19	15	9	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.9	40.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	113	231	154	169	208	348	151	12
Less than 20 percent	—	19	17	26	14	14	27	—
20 to 24 percent	39	38	5	7	24	22	56	—
25 to 29 percent	30	23	48	26	33	38	26	—
30 to 34 percent	7	65	17	22	56	56	11	6
35 percent or more	32	78	48	88	81	204	31	—
Not computed	5	8	19	—	—	14	—	6
Median	27.5	32.4	29.7	35.4	32.9	38.6	24.3	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	98	223	275	215	317	405	168	20
Less than 20 percent	55	130	165	163	181	117	92	—
20 to 24 percent	38	66	70	17	66	89	37	—
25 to 29 percent	5	19	8	35	35	106	23	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	19	—	11	45	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	13	—	15	48	5	—
Not computed	—	8	—	—	9	—	—	5
Median	19.3	18.0	18.8	17.6	18.3	24.8	19.4	27.5
\$35,000 or more	145	244	172	159	187	387	142	35
Less than 20 percent	145	213	121	159	180	320	136	30
20 to 24 percent	—	9	30	—	—	53	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	22	—	—	—	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	21	—	7	—	6	5
Median	10.4	11.9	13.3	12.9	10.2	16.0	11.6	14.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fall River city, Bristol County, MA—Con.			Somerset COP, Bristol County, MA			Remainder of Bristol County, MA	
	Tract 6424	Tract 6425	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Tract 6441	Tract 6442 (pt.)	Tract 6442.99	Tract 6401 (pt.)	Tract 6442 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	450	641	—	2 759	2 001	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage.....	258	500	—	1 777	1 040	—	—	—
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	8	27	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	23	20	—	155	125	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	36	63	—	261	157	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	40	35	—	161	165	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	34	68	—	285	98	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	35	86	—	428	169	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	76	194	—	357	253	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7	21	—	64	34	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	7	13	—	58	12	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	730	939	—	808	679	—	—	—
Not mortgaged.....	192	141	—	982	961	—	—	—
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	83	38	—	148	248	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	84	85	—	640	558	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	25	18	—	135	137	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	52	8	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	7	10	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	210	228	—	248	236	—	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000.....	96	91	—	444	487	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	42	13	—	87	166	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	32	—	79	63	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	22	6	—	71	59	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	21	6	—	52	27	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	11	26	—	144	125	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	8	—	11	47	—	—	—
Median.....	26.4	24.5	—	28.6	24.3	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	72	137	—	567	405	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	46	20	—	407	255	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	30	—	17	58	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	24	—	—	40	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	14	4	—	52	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6	59	—	91	45	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.3	28.9	—	15.7	13.8	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	108	173	—	573	454	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	64	51	—	355	302	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	44	—	67	29	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	20	9	—	63	41	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	32	—	52	36	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	11	37	—	36	46	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.0	24.0	—	17.5	15.6	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	174	240	—	1 175	655	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	130	132	—	903	547	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	23	60	—	133	43	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	36	—	75	24	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	12	—	32	41	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.4	18.4	—	13.6	10.1	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	711	452	—	637	425	—	—	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100.....	10	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	164	—	—	22	105	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	66	23	—	48	41	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	117	16	—	54	45	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	167	13	—	67	64	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	92	43	—	234	14	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	76	170	—	134	32	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	12	163	—	22	58	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	7	—	—	22	12	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	24	—	34	32	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	399	708	—	551	388	—	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000.....	218	63	—	135	137	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	10	—	—	12	43	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	12	—	—	—	42	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	72	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	95	53	—	101	39	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	10	—	22	6	—	—	—
Median.....	32.6	50.0+	—	50.0+	22.7	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	137	48	—	142	118	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	15	4	—	24	15	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	21	3	—	7	30	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	32	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	60	41	—	99	24	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	—
Median.....	33.7	50.0+	—	38.5	27.9	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	187	124	—	178	96	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	101	7	—	77	29	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	37	23	—	47	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	23	21	—	16	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	39	—	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	14	29	—	29	18	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	5	—	—	17	—	—	—
Median.....	19.4	31.1	—	21.3	22.9	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more.....	169	217	—	182	74	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	147	109	—	158	52	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	22	69	—	16	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	20	—	—	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	19	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.8	19.2	—	17.1	17.7	—	—	—



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Bristol County, MA—Con.		Newport County (pt.), RI		Newport County, RI			
	Tract 6451	Tract 6461 (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Newport County (pt.), RI	Tract 414	Tract 416.01	Tract 416.02	Tract 417
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>4 071</b>	<b>3 302</b>	<b>4 464</b>	<b>4 464</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1 264</b>	<b>1 649</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage.....	2 597	2 105	2 644	2 644	502	297	740	1 105
Less than \$300.....	42	31	16	16	7	—	4	5
\$300 to \$399.....	190	219	104	104	12	11	46	35
\$400 to \$499.....	296	263	242	242	27	41	101	73
\$500 to \$599.....	296	231	264	264	39	35	91	99
\$600 to \$799.....	527	390	475	475	92	59	98	226
\$800 to \$999.....	409	291	408	408	86	43	109	170
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	670	552	764	764	130	100	207	327
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	131	67	271	271	76	4	67	124
\$2,000 or more.....	36	61	100	100	33	4	17	46
Median (dollars).....	773	753	899	899	986	811	841	963
Not mortgaged.....	1 474	1 197	1 820	1 820	322	430	524	544
Less than \$100.....	6	8	6	6	—	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199.....	304	317	246	246	92	47	51	56
\$200 to \$299.....	793	545	797	797	85	262	266	184
\$300 to \$399.....	282	215	508	508	58	83	156	211
\$400 to \$499.....	38	58	168	168	45	30	39	54
\$500 or more.....	51	54	95	95	42	8	6	39
Median (dollars).....	253	258	279	279	281	246	279	313
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000.....	785	636	886	886	109	186	256	335
Less than 20 percent.....	237	89	180	180	21	51	49	59
20 to 24 percent.....	120	60	137	137	4	34	31	68
25 to 29 percent.....	104	76	51	51	—	18	17	16
30 to 34 percent.....	71	51	119	119	15	32	34	38
35 percent or more.....	238	347	358	358	69	51	113	125
Not computed.....	15	13	41	41	—	—	12	29
Median.....	26.3	36.8	32.3	32.3	50.0+	27.2	33.7	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	868	650	933	933	180	183	279	291
Less than 20 percent.....	525	305	589	589	106	132	184	167
20 to 24 percent.....	94	98	64	64	7	5	11	41
25 to 29 percent.....	83	37	92	92	24	13	25	30
30 to 34 percent.....	41	54	46	46	10	10	8	18
35 percent or more.....	125	148	142	142	33	23	51	35
Not computed.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.7	20.8	16.1	16.1	16.4	13.2	15.9	18.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	969	743	892	892	130	174	281	307
Less than 20 percent.....	554	493	448	448	72	109	143	124
20 to 24 percent.....	144	100	120	120	6	12	58	44
25 to 29 percent.....	121	43	120	120	18	5	33	64
30 to 34 percent.....	79	41	90	90	17	29	18	26
35 percent or more.....	71	66	114	114	17	19	29	49
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.2	15.1	19.9	19.9	16.5	17.1	19.5	23.4
\$50,000 or more.....	1 449	1 273	1 753	1 753	405	184	448	716
Less than 20 percent.....	1 089	947	1 115	1 115	256	159	286	414
20 to 24 percent.....	202	203	298	298	65	11	95	127
25 to 29 percent.....	117	61	192	192	18	10	36	128
30 to 34 percent.....	27	46	48	48	28	—	—	20
35 percent or more.....	14	16	100	100	38	4	31	27
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.3	13.9	15.2	15.2	16.5	12.0	14.9	16.5
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>630</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>388</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	72	61	70	70	—	21	—	49
\$200 to \$299.....	39	45	53	53	—	24	6	23
\$300 to \$399.....	62	106	145	145	18	93	28	6
\$400 to \$499.....	135	163	136	136	15	32	51	38
\$500 to \$599.....	112	199	206	206	49	71	22	64
\$600 to \$749.....	79	79	221	221	34	42	41	104
\$750 to \$999.....	52	79	202	202	62	32	47	61
\$1,000 or more.....	23	51	41	41	14	—	—	27
No cash rent.....	49	86	100	100	40	15	29	16
Median (dollars).....	475	515	562	562	655	480	535	609
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000.....	130	167	287	287	30	120	22	115
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	27	31	13	13	—	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	9	19	19	—	—	—	19
30 to 34 percent.....	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	69	79	157	157	—	82	3	72
Not computed.....	10	38	98	98	30	25	19	24
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	45.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	142	181	195	195	34	44	32	85
Less than 20 percent.....	22	11	24	24	—	5	—	19
20 to 24 percent.....	20	50	11	11	—	6	—	5
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	9	6	6	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	52	98	142	142	34	27	26	55
Not computed.....	25	13	12	12	—	—	6	6
Median.....	32.3	41.0	47.7	47.7	44.7	40.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	187	321	320	320	36	106	79	99
Less than 20 percent.....	31	132	83	83	—	37	38	8
20 to 24 percent.....	33	69	64	64	7	6	35	16
25 to 29 percent.....	42	38	97	97	12	37	—	48
30 to 34 percent.....	38	19	26	26	11	7	—	8
35 percent or more.....	29	44	44	44	6	19	—	19
Not computed.....	14	19	6	6	—	—	6	—
Median.....	27.7	21.4	25.5	25.5	29.6	26.4	19.8	27.7
\$35,000 or more.....	171	250	372	372	132	60	91	89
Less than 20 percent.....	149	138	232	232	65	51	51	65
20 to 24 percent.....	—	68	46	46	23	9	9	5
25 to 29 percent.....	22	28	49	49	20	—	20	9
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	16	16	—	—	6	10
35 percent or more.....	—	—	14	14	14	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	16	15	15	10	—	5	—
Median.....	16.9	18.7	16.8	16.8	18.3	10.4	19.0	15.3

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
Occupied housing units -----	404 934	89 292	315 642	59 625	53 036	36 527	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 783	1 232	4 551	683	577	465	
1985 to 1988 -----	28 423	6 989	21 434	3 538	2 834	2 246	
1980 to 1984 -----	22 711	4 302	18 409	2 093	1 796	1 234	
1970 to 1979 -----	59 348	12 549	46 799	7 522	6 506	3 399	
1960 to 1969 -----	55 428	11 552	43 876	7 343	6 157	2 586	
1950 to 1959 -----	54 345	9 826	44 519	6 573	5 435	2 636	
1940 to 1949 -----	38 168	6 961	31 207	5 057	4 556	2 715	
1939 or earlier -----	140 728	35 881	104 847	26 816	25 175	21 246	
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	5 084	969	4 115	781	743	712	
1 bedroom -----	56 775	11 093	45 682	7 058	6 683	5 761	
2 bedrooms -----	125 347	29 283	96 064	20 636	18 830	14 824	
3 bedrooms -----	161 628	35 889	125 739	24 634	21 520	12 952	
4 bedrooms -----	45 260	9 956	35 304	5 283	4 275	1 692	
5 or more bedrooms -----	10 840	2 102	8 738	1 233	985	586	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	403 098	88 797	314 301	59 241	52 683	36 191	
Source of water, public system or private company -----	361 439	78 203	283 236	50 640	47 429	36 172	
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	283 638	58 439	225 199	41 514	41 210	35 348	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	1 485	345	1 140	271	231	210	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	736	142	594	90	50	29	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	749	203	546	181	181	181	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	175 344	44 071	131 273	38 053	37 736	28 530	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	8 384	1 553	6 831	1 231	918	629	
Electricity -----	31 415	8 646	22 769	3 534	3 114	2 286	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	181 756	33 291	148 465	15 676	10 479	4 834	
All other fuels -----	7 549	1 575	5 974	1 050	712	183	
No fuel used -----	486	156	330	81	77	65	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	42 665	11 460	31 205	9 288	9 029	8 274	
1 -----	139 782	30 989	108 793	22 036	20 127	15 625	
2 -----	153 986	33 380	120 606	20 056	17 240	9 933	
3 or more -----	68 501	13 463	55 038	8 245	6 640	2 695	
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	247 032	51 292	195 740	31 427	26 043	12 179	
1989 to March 1990 -----	16 697	3 224	13 473	1 660	1 329	812	
1985 to 1988 -----	52 411	10 711	41 700	5 193	4 142	2 067	
1980 to 1984 -----	33 239	6 716	26 523	3 652	3 093	1 323	
1970 to 1979 -----	56 438	12 482	43 956	7 871	6 533	2 580	
1969 or earlier -----	88 247	18 159	70 088	13 051	10 946	5 397	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	157 902	38 000	119 902	28 198	26 993	24 348	
1989 to March 1990 -----	48 128	10 483	37 645	6 732	6 409	5 815	
1985 to 1988 -----	53 296	12 422	40 874	9 047	8 571	7 720	
1980 to 1984 -----	26 209	6 276	19 933	4 821	4 623	4 132	
1970 to 1979 -----	18 524	5 292	13 232	4 499	4 405	3 918	
1969 or earlier -----	11 745	3 527	8 218	3 099	2 985	2 763	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	9 779	1 864	7 915	1 403	1 374	1 301	
Householder 65 years and over -----	107 360	22 508	84 852	17 012	15 243	10 997	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	64 892	12 496	52 396	8 827	7 285	3 857	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	478	104	374	100	60	44	
No telephone in unit -----	1 608	461	1 147	373	364	307	
No vehicle available -----	26 710	6 846	19 864	5 684	5 494	4 850	
Complete plumbing facilities -----	403 449	88 947	314 502	59 354	52 805	36 317	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	397 600	87 669	309 931	58 423	51 970	35 636	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	5 849	1 278	4 571	931	835	681	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	1 485	345	1 140	271	231	210	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 375	325	1 050	262	222	201	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	110	20	90	9	9	9	
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	48 331	46 593	48 786	42 837	41 725	37 525	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 424	23 537	24 706	21 824	21 592	21 071	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	40 333	8 935	31 398	7 481	6 992	6 178	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9 673	2 004	7 669	1 655	1 383	736	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	30 660	6 931	23 729	5 826	5 609	5 335	



Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI--MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA--RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	195 811	38 347	157 464	22 840	18 397	6 326	
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
With a mortgage -----	127 167	25 560	101 607	13 685	11 057	3 575	
Less than \$300 -----	1 478	294	1 184	212	196	88	
\$300 to \$399 -----	5 766	1 491	4 275	1 083	979	290	
\$400 to \$499 -----	10 186	2 610	7 576	1 670	1 428	451	
\$500 to \$599 -----	11 987	2 361	9 626	1 514	1 250	397	
\$600 to \$799 -----	24 000	4 350	19 650	2 447	1 979	679	
\$800 to \$999 -----	24 068	4 653	19 415	2 399	1 991	694	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	35 618	7 569	28 049	3 390	2 635	822	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	9 191	1 653	7 538	670	399	112	
\$2,000 or more -----	4 873	579	4 294	300	200	42	
Median (dollars) -----	883	871	886	792	763	755	
Not mortgaged -----	68 644	12 787	55 857	9 155	7 340	2 751	
Less than \$100 -----	302	68	234	53	47	33	
\$100 to \$199 -----	7 842	2 185	5 657	2 027	1 781	764	
\$200 to \$299 -----	32 406	7 153	25 253	4 847	4 055	1 536	
\$300 to \$399 -----	18 502	2 597	15 905	1 624	1 116	347	
\$400 to \$499 -----	5 734	526	5 208	353	185	37	
\$500 or more -----	3 858	258	3 600	251	156	34	
Median (dollars) -----	282	257	289	246	241	231	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000 -----	32 725	6 244	26 481	4 687	3 806	1 454	
Less than 20 percent -----	6 316	1 431	4 885	1 123	943	364	
20 to 24 percent -----	4 927	900	4 027	698	561	239	
25 to 29 percent -----	3 789	781	3 008	518	467	157	
30 to 34 percent -----	2 843	463	2 380	404	285	84	
35 percent or more -----	14 011	2 525	11 486	1 800	1 447	593	
Not computed -----	839	144	695	144	103	17	
Median -----	31.6	29.6	32.0	29.3	28.7	28.7	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	39 122	7 141	31 981	4 792	3 865	1 383	
Less than 20 percent -----	19 110	3 809	15 301	2 867	2 278	794	
20 to 24 percent -----	4 089	722	3 367	489	425	158	
25 to 29 percent -----	3 915	557	3 358	380	288	128	
30 to 34 percent -----	3 345	591	2 754	287	241	87	
35 percent or more -----	8 645	1 454	7 191	761	625	216	
Not computed -----	18	8	10	8	8	—	
Median -----	20.5	19.0	21.0	17.1	17.4	16.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	45 699	9 067	36 632	5 264	4 375	1 652	
Less than 20 percent -----	22 695	4 820	17 875	3 135	2 687	991	
20 to 24 percent -----	6 568	1 073	5 495	665	548	208	
25 to 29 percent -----	6 247	1 091	5 156	564	444	184	
30 to 34 percent -----	4 882	1 094	3 788	455	365	157	
35 percent or more -----	5 307	989	4 318	445	331	112	
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median -----	20.1	18.9	20.4	16.8	16.3	16.1	
\$50,000 or more -----	78 265	15 895	62 370	8 097	6 351	1 837	
Less than 20 percent -----	54 037	10 736	43 301	5 947	4 839	1 362	
20 to 24 percent -----	11 437	2 434	9 003	1 135	837	276	
25 to 29 percent -----	6 834	1 578	5 256	596	404	127	
30 to 34 percent -----	3 593	762	2 831	235	187	50	
35 percent or more -----	2 348	383	1 965	184	84	22	
Not computed -----	16	2	14	—	—	—	
Median -----	14.9	15.2	14.9	13.7	13.2	12.9	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	156 941	37 805	119 136	28 103	26 929	24 324	
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100 -----	1 475	489	986	369	369	340	
\$100 to \$199 -----	18 664	5 279	13 385	4 307	4 237	3 772	
\$200 to \$299 -----	15 700	5 523	10 177	4 978	4 925	4 752	
\$300 to \$399 -----	21 510	6 489	15 021	6 005	5 860	5 593	
\$400 to \$499 -----	29 680	7 047	22 633	5 427	5 291	4 862	
\$500 to \$599 -----	28 641	5 294	23 347	3 248	3 042	2 489	
\$600 to \$749 -----	23 820	4 442	19 378	1 983	1 762	1 388	
\$750 to \$999 -----	9 820	1 795	8 025	876	674	463	
\$1,000 or more -----	3 293	524	2 769	176	135	27	
No cash rent -----	4 338	923	3 415	734	634	433	
Median (dollars) -----	465	408	482	367	362	352	
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000 -----	42 767	10 887	31 880	9 038	8 751	8 182	
Less than 20 percent -----	1 297	571	726	445	445	383	
20 to 24 percent -----	2 934	1 115	1 819	805	792	692	
25 to 29 percent -----	6 369	1 310	5 059	1 074	1 055	1 031	
30 to 34 percent -----	4 305	880	3 425	725	725	706	
35 percent or more -----	24 760	6 352	18 408	5 446	5 289	5 001	
Not computed -----	3 102	659	2 443	543	445	369	
Median -----	50.0+	47.1	50.0+	47.9	47.3	47.2	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	34 580	7 840	26 740	6 156	5 961	5 378	
Less than 20 percent -----	3 197	1 187	2 010	1 005	981	926	
20 to 24 percent -----	3 250	981	2 269	823	812	703	
25 to 29 percent -----	4 943	1 159	3 784	981	981	933	
30 to 34 percent -----	4 905	1 287	3 618	1 005	999	960	
35 percent or more -----	17 210	3 053	14 157	2 198	2 056	1 783	
Not computed -----	1 075	173	902	144	132	73	
Median -----	35.6	32.0	36.9	31.0	30.7	30.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	42 203	10 126	32 077	7 164	6 844	6 068	
Less than 20 percent -----	13 365	4 401	8 964	4 007	3 924	3 655	
20 to 24 percent -----	10 751	2 291	8 460	1 472	1 408	1 247	
25 to 29 percent -----	8 325	1 653	6 672	876	779	669	
30 to 34 percent -----	4 739	782	3 957	342	316	250	
35 percent or more -----	4 049	804	3 245	334	290	170	
Not computed -----	974	195	779	133	127	77	
Median -----	23.4	21.2	24.0	18.8	18.6	18.2	
\$35,000 or more -----	37 391	8 952	28 439	5 745	5 373	4 696	
Less than 20 percent -----	29 490	7 431	22 059	4 975	4 743	4 246	
20 to 24 percent -----	4 853	896	3 957	376	330	236	
25 to 29 percent -----	1 435	290	1 145	162	113	51	
30 to 34 percent -----	427	49	378	16	—	—	
35 percent or more -----	236	33	203	22	8	—	
Not computed -----	950	253	697	194	179	163	
Median -----	15.2	14.1	15.5	12.7	12.5	11.9	

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
Occupied housing units -----	11 832	588	11 244	390	390	354	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	383	21	362	-	-	-	
1985 to 1988 -----	731	107	624	57	57	57	
1980 to 1984 -----	823	21	802	21	21	21	
1970 to 1979 -----	1 803	61	1 742	34	34	34	
1960 to 1969 -----	1 182	58	1 124	38	38	10	
1950 to 1959 -----	1 079	61	1 018	36	36	36	
1940 to 1949 -----	1 178	65	1 113	56	56	56	
1939 or earlier -----	4 653	194	4 459	148	148	140	
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	302	16	286	-	-	-	
1 bedroom -----	2 559	116	2 443	90	90	90	
2 bedrooms -----	4 582	271	4 311	201	201	173	
3 bedrooms -----	3 176	142	3 034	80	80	80	
4 bedrooms -----	810	37	773	13	13	5	
5 or more bedrooms -----	403	6	397	6	6	6	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	11 712	580	11 132	390	390	354	
Source of water, public system or private company -----	11 744	578	11 166	390	390	354	
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	11 365	506	10 859	362	362	354	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	80	4	76	-	-	-	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	16	-	16	-	-	-	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	64	4	60	-	-	-	
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	6 844	309	6 535	270	270	262	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	390	26	364	23	23	23	
Electricity -----	1 089	97	992	37	37	37	
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	3 390	133	3 257	37	37	9	
All other fuels -----	35	12	23	12	12	12	
No fuel used -----	84	11	73	11	11	11	
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	3 497	143	3 354	126	126	126	
1 -----	4 879	222	4 657	159	159	123	
2 -----	2 741	178	2 563	100	100	100	
3 or more -----	715	45	670	5	5	5	
Vehicles per household -----	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 062	191	2 871	83	83	47	
1989 to March 1990 -----	366	19	347	19	19	19	
1985 to 1988 -----	713	76	637	23	23	23	
1980 to 1984 -----	452	37	415	-	-	-	
1970 to 1979 -----	814	13	801	13	13	5	
1969 or earlier -----	717	46	671	28	28	-	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 770	397	8 373	307	307	307	
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 578	170	3 408	127	127	127	
1985 to 1988 -----	2 993	125	2 868	93	93	93	
1980 to 1984 -----	1 237	49	1 188	40	40	40	
1970 to 1979 -----	750	8	742	8	8	8	
1969 or earlier -----	212	45	167	39	39	39	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	1 572	56	1 516	40	40	40	
Householder 65 years and over -----	1 546	44	1 502	44	44	16	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	585	28	557	28	28	-	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	-	5	-	-	-	
No telephone in unit -----	59	-	59	-	-	-	
No vehicle available -----	799	16	783	16	16	16	
Complete plumbing facilities -----	11 752	584	11 168	390	390	354	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	10 867	568	10 299	382	382	346	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	885	16	869	8	8	8	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	80	4	76	-	-	-	
1.00 or less persons per room -----	70	4	66	-	-	-	
1.01 or more persons per room -----	10	-	10	-	-	-	
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 785	45 229	39 423	28 432	28 432	37 823	
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 971	20 971	19 923	17 928	17 928	17 928	
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 174	99	3 075	95	95	95	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	204	-	204	-	-	-	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 970	99	2 871	95	95	95	



Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Mossachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Mossachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 963	96	1 867	19	19	11	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	1 528	96	1 432	19	19	11	
Less than \$300	38	-	38	-	-	-	
\$300 to \$399	70	-	70	-	-	-	
\$400 to \$499	208	-	208	-	-	-	
\$500 to \$599	226	6	220	-	-	-	
\$600 to \$799	164	-	164	-	-	-	
\$800 to \$999	280	25	255	5	5	5	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	465	58	407	14	14	6	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	54	7	47	-	-	-	
\$2,000 or more	23	-	23	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	837	1 115	811	1 080	1 080	1 021	
Not mortgaged	435	-	435	-	-	-	
Less than \$100	9	-	9	-	-	-	
\$100 to \$199	71	-	71	-	-	-	
\$200 to \$299	200	-	200	-	-	-	
\$300 to \$399	99	-	99	-	-	-	
\$400 to \$499	31	-	31	-	-	-	
\$500 or more	25	-	25	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	270	-	270	-	-	-	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	405	-	405	-	-	-	
Less than 20 percent	24	-	24	-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	41	-	41	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	54	-	54	-	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	43	-	43	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	243	-	243	-	-	-	
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median	43.6	-	43.6	-	-	-	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	397	19	378	11	11	11	
Less than 20 percent	158	-	158	-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	62	-	62	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	51	-	51	-	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	13	-	13	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	113	19	94	11	11	11	
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median	23.3	38.7	22.5	40.8	40.8	40.8	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	448	24	424	8	8	-	
Less than 20 percent	161	-	161	-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	59	-	59	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	98	15	83	8	8	-	
30 to 34 percent	72	-	72	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	58	9	49	-	-	-	
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median	25.2	29.0	24.3	27.5	27.5	-	
\$50,000 or more	713	53	660	-	-	-	
Less than 20 percent	426	25	401	-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	161	15	146	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	75	6	69	-	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	21	-	21	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	30	7	23	-	-	-	
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median	15.7	20.5	14.9	-	-	-	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	8 700	397	8 303	307	307	307	
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	155	7	148	-	-	-	
\$100 to \$199	1 365	75	1 290	71	71	71	
\$200 to \$299	688	66	622	62	62	62	
\$300 to \$399	1 089	53	1 036	53	53	53	
\$400 to \$499	1 982	62	1 920	50	50	50	
\$500 to \$599	1 397	61	1 336	37	37	37	
\$600 to \$749	1 399	50	1 349	34	34	34	
\$750 to \$999	458	-	458	-	-	-	
\$1,000 or more	88	23	65	-	-	-	
No cash rent	79	-	79	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	454	393	456	315	315	315	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	2 880	120	2 760	108	108	108	
Less than 20 percent	156	17	139	17	17	17	
20 to 24 percent	118	-	118	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	341	20	321	20	20	20	
30 to 34 percent	253	7	246	7	7	7	
35 percent or more	1 691	62	1 629	50	50	50	
Not computed	321	14	307	14	14	14	
Median	50.0+	44.7	50.0+	41.6	41.6	41.6	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 395	86	2 309	71	71	71	
Less than 20 percent	330	13	317	9	9	9	
20 to 24 percent	132	9	123	9	9	9	
25 to 29 percent	280	20	260	20	20	20	
30 to 34 percent	365	12	353	12	12	12	
35 percent or more	1 275	32	1 243	21	21	21	
Not computed	13	-	13	-	-	-	
Median	36.4	30.4	36.7	29.4	29.4	29.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 043	112	1 931	91	91	91	
Less than 20 percent	616	66	550	59	59	59	
20 to 24 percent	602	12	590	9	9	9	
25 to 29 percent	434	34	400	23	23	23	
30 to 34 percent	203	-	203	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	144	-	144	-	-	-	
Not computed	44	-	44	-	-	-	
Median	23.2	18.3	23.3	17.7	17.7	17.7	
\$35,000 or more	1 382	79	1 303	37	37	37	
Less than 20 percent	975	43	932	24	24	24	
20 to 24 percent	302	21	281	5	5	5	
25 to 29 percent	50	8	42	8	8	8	
30 to 34 percent	5	-	5	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	36	7	29	-	-	-	
Not computed	14	-	14	-	-	-	
Median	16.6	19.4	16.4	17.7	17.7	17.7	

**Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	
	Rhode Island (pt.)	
Occupied housing units .....	1 372	1 250
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 .....	28	28
1985 to 1988 .....	134	112
1980 to 1984 .....	86	86
1970 to 1979 .....	249	226
1960 to 1969 .....	170	155
1950 to 1959 .....	112	101
1940 to 1949 .....	81	75
1939 or earlier .....	512	467
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom .....	30	30
1 bedroom .....	348	337
2 bedrooms .....	422	366
3 bedrooms .....	419	372
4 bedrooms .....	82	74
5 or more bedrooms .....	71	71
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 372	1 250
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 266	1 150
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 164	1 062
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	9	9
Owner-occupied housing units .....	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas .....	697	622
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	17	17
Electricity .....	146	124
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	494	469
All other fuels .....	9	9
No fuel used .....	9	9
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None .....	356	345
1 .....	486	428
2 .....	342	306
3 or more .....	188	171
Vehicles per household .....	1.4	1.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units .....	491	451
1989 to March 1990 .....	44	33
1985 to 1988 .....	82	68
1980 to 1984 .....	63	63
1970 to 1979 .....	179	164
1969 or earlier .....	123	123
Renter-occupied housing units .....	881	799
1989 to March 1990 .....	295	267
1985 to 1988 .....	311	263
1980 to 1984 .....	117	111
1970 to 1979 .....	135	135
1969 or earlier .....	23	23
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit .....	105	88
Householder 65 years and over .....	340	334
Owner-occupied housing units .....	127	121
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	9	9
No telephone in unit .....	38	38
No vehicle available .....	181	181
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 363	1 241
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 310	1 194
1.01 or more persons per room .....	53	47
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	9	9
1.00 or less persons per room .....	9	9
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	37 270	35 760
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	16 567	16 827
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	441	397
Owner-occupied housing units .....	75	75
Renter-occupied housing units .....	366	322



Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Rhode Island (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>353</b>	<b>322</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage .....	<b>210</b>	<b>179</b>
Less than \$300 .....	22	22
\$300 to \$399 .....	6	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	6	6
\$500 to \$599 .....	9	9
\$600 to \$799 .....	43	43
\$800 to \$999 .....	18	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	84	62
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	18	15
\$2,000 or more .....	4	4
Median (dollars) .....	1 006	926
Not mortgaged .....	<b>143</b>	<b>143</b>
Less than \$100 .....	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	15	15
\$200 to \$299 .....	95	95
\$300 to \$399 .....	14	14
\$400 to \$499 .....	19	19
\$500 or more .....	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	276	276
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$20,000 .....	125	119
Less than 20 percent .....	15	15
20 to 24 percent .....	34	34
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	18	12
35 percent or more .....	58	58
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	33.8	34.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	68	68
Less than 20 percent .....	46	46
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	7	7
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	15	15
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	17.3	17.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	49	43
Less than 20 percent .....	19	19
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	9	9
30 to 34 percent .....	6	—
35 percent or more .....	15	15
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	28.1	26.4
\$50,000 or more .....	111	92
Less than 20 percent .....	70	65
20 to 24 percent .....	21	18
25 to 29 percent .....	5	5
30 to 34 percent .....	11	—
35 percent or more .....	4	4
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	16.4	13.8
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>881</b>	<b>799</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Less than \$100 .....	26	14
\$100 to \$199 .....	150	138
\$200 to \$299 .....	75	75
\$300 to \$399 .....	57	48
\$400 to \$499 .....	233	211
\$500 to \$599 .....	147	147
\$600 to \$749 .....	128	101
\$750 to \$999 .....	51	51
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—
No cash rent .....	14	14
Median (dollars) .....	444	447
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$10,000 .....	343	314
Less than 20 percent .....	26	9
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	57	57
30 to 34 percent .....	36	36
35 percent or more .....	197	185
Not computed .....	27	27
Median .....	48.3	48.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	236	200
Less than 20 percent .....	31	31
20 to 24 percent .....	7	—
25 to 29 percent .....	53	53
30 to 34 percent .....	33	22
35 percent or more .....	112	94
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	34.1	33.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	224	207
Less than 20 percent .....	17	11
20 to 24 percent .....	104	93
25 to 29 percent .....	34	34
30 to 34 percent .....	39	39
35 percent or more .....	16	16
Not computed .....	14	14
Median .....	24.2	24.6
\$35,000 or more .....	78	78
Less than 20 percent .....	40	40
20 to 24 percent .....	38	38
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	19.8	19.8

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Powtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
Occupied housing units -----	4 587	656	3 931	275	261	261	229
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	85	5	80	5	5	5	5
1985 to 1988 -----	421	63	358	14	14	14	14
1980 to 1984 -----	288	32	256	7	7	7	7
1970 to 1979 -----	614	79	535	22	14	14	6
1960 to 1969 -----	697	153	544	43	43	43	37
1950 to 1959 -----	468	93	375	32	26	26	17
1940 to 1949 -----	347	44	303	37	37	37	37
1939 or earlier -----	1 667	187	1 480	115	115	115	106
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	93	8	85	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	781	68	713	61	61	61	61
2 bedrooms -----	1 641	223	1 418	117	109	109	95
3 bedrooms -----	1 437	261	1 176	78	78	78	69
4 bedrooms -----	420	68	352	9	9	9	—
5 or more bedrooms -----	215	28	187	10	4	4	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	4 494	632	3 862	251	237	237	205
Source of water, public system or private company -----	4 464	655	3 809	264	261	261	229
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	4 078	477	3 601	253	253	253	229
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	86	19	67	19	19	19	19
Owner-occupied housing units -----	29	—	29	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	57	19	38	19	19	19	19
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	2 459	306	2 153	223	223	223	199
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	156	13	143	7	7	7	7
Electricity -----	441	113	328	13	13	13	13
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	1 503	224	1 279	26	18	18	10
All other fuels -----	11	—	11	6	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	17	—	17	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	803	139	664	98	98	98	98
1 -----	1 545	199	1 346	99	94	94	85
2 -----	1 560	244	1 316	57	54	54	31
3 or more -----	679	74	605	21	15	15	15
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 868	294	1 574	70	56	56	30
1989 to March 1990 -----	369	49	320	11	11	11	11
1985 to 1988 -----	711	77	634	6	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	320	58	262	14	14	14	5
1970 to 1979 -----	334	56	278	20	12	12	4
1969 or earlier -----	134	54	80	19	19	19	10
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 719	362	2 357	205	205	205	199
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 400	155	1 245	83	83	83	77
1985 to 1988 -----	1 025	150	875	73	73	73	73
1980 to 1984 -----	226	27	199	19	19	19	19
1970 to 1979 -----	62	24	38	24	24	24	24
1969 or earlier -----	6	6	—	6	6	6	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	271	19	252	11	11	11	11
Householder 65 years and over -----	328	81	247	64	59	59	50
Owner-occupied housing units -----	154	22	132	20	15	15	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	23	19	4	19	19	19	19
No telephone in unit -----	15	—	15	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	147	35	112	28	28	28	28
Complete plumbing facilities -----	4 501	637	3 864	256	242	242	210
1.00 or less persons per room -----	3 546	508	3 038	196	185	185	153
1.01 or more persons per room -----	955	129	826	60	57	57	57
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	86	19	67	19	19	19	19
1.00 or less persons per room -----	21	8	13	8	8	8	8
1.01 or more persons per room -----	65	11	54	11	11	11	11
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	59 044	66 570	57 639	42 313	46 850	46 850	35 937
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 364	28 854	21 368	21 840	21 840	21 840	21 457
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	1 290	122	1 168	85	85	85	85
Owner-occupied housing units -----	123	23	100	6	6	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 167	99	1 068	79	79	79	79



Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)		Total	Fall River city
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	1 432	267	1 165	55	41	41	15
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
With a mortgage .....	1 284	237	1 047	33	24	24	15
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	27	—	27	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	119	10	109	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	85	7	78	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	242	20	222	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	167	27	140	6	6	6	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	442	96	346	18	9	9	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	140	71	69	9	9	9	—
\$2,000 or more .....	62	6	56	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	1 002	1 330	893	1 292	1 417	1 417	1 292
Not mortgaged .....	148	30	118	22	17	17	—
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	68	30	38	22	17	17	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	37	—	37	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	24	—	24	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	295	236	343	261	253	253	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000 .....	133	32	101	5	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	105	32	73	5	—	—	—
Not computed .....	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.5	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	335	18	317	12	6	6	6
Less than 20 percent .....	60	—	60	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	38	—	38	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	67	7	60	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	33	—	28	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	137	6	131	12	6	6	6
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	30.4	32.0	30.1	50.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	279	61	218	15	12	12	4
Less than 20 percent .....	87	8	79	8	8	8	—
20 to 24 percent .....	65	20	45	3	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	33	10	23	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	17	8	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	77	15	62	4	4	4	4
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	24.0	26.3	23.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	45.0
\$50,000 or more .....	685	156	529	23	23	23	5
Less than 20 percent .....	380	67	313	14	14	14	5
20 to 24 percent .....	140	28	112	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	68	19	49	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	83	36	47	9	9	9	—
35 percent or more .....	14	6	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	17.5	22.0	15.9	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	2 719	362	2 357	205	205	205	199
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100 .....	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	166	79	87	79	79	79	79
\$200 to \$299 .....	114	26	88	26	26	26	26
\$300 to \$399 .....	446	43	403	43	43	43	43
\$400 to \$499 .....	763	38	725	22	22	22	22
\$500 to \$599 .....	668	78	590	29	29	29	23
\$600 to \$749 .....	301	65	236	6	6	6	6
\$750 to \$999 .....	171	15	156	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	73	10	63	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	483	459	484	248	248	248	245
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000 .....	997	91	906	71	71	71	71
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	38	17	21	17	17	17	17
25 to 29 percent .....	36	19	17	19	19	19	19
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	747	55	692	35	35	35	35
Not computed .....	176	—	176	—	—	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	42.8	50.0+	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	517	55	462	44	44	44	44
Less than 20 percent .....	43	25	18	25	25	25	25
20 to 24 percent .....	15	11	4	11	11	11	11
25 to 29 percent .....	31	—	31	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	111	—	111	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	317	19	298	8	8	8	8
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	41.7	21.1	42.8	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	647	90	557	56	56	56	50
Less than 20 percent .....	194	31	163	31	31	31	31
20 to 24 percent .....	158	32	126	19	19	19	13
25 to 29 percent .....	174	6	168	6	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent .....	85	21	64	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	36	—	36	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	24.1	22.2	24.6	19.1	19.1	19.1	18.2
\$35,000 or more .....	558	126	432	34	34	34	34
Less than 20 percent .....	455	108	347	34	34	34	34
20 to 24 percent .....	78	10	68	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	17	—	17	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	14.4	15.2	14.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol County (pt.), MA						
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Mossochusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Mossochusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city
Occupied housing units .....	13 019	1 110	11 909	824	723	723	593
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
1989 to March 1990 .....	513	46	467	39	39	39	28
1985 to 1988 .....	699	43	656	57	25	25	25
1980 to 1984 .....	579	43	536	17	17	17	17
1970 to 1979 .....	1 399	93	1 306	79	60	60	31
1960 to 1969 .....	1 125	104	1 021	97	80	80	59
1950 to 1959 .....	1 273	99	1 174	69	63	63	30
1940 to 1949 .....	1 449	100	1 349	68	68	68	50
1939 or earlier .....	5 982	582	5 400	398	371	371	353
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
No bedroom .....	447	31	416	14	14	14	14
1 bedroom .....	2 816	139	2 677	82	82	82	73
2 bedrooms .....	4 811	389	4 422	260	228	228	191
3 bedrooms .....	3 879	450	3 429	398	329	329	263
4 bedrooms .....	783	79	704	59	59	59	41
5 or more bedrooms .....	283	22	261	11	11	11	11
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities .....	12 845	1 086	11 759	814	713	713	583
Source of water, public system or private company .....	12 663	1 080	11 583	761	717	717	593
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	11 824	954	10 870	646	646	646	588
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	296	17	279	5	5	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units .....	50	17	33	5	5	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units .....	246	-	246	-	-	-	-
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas .....	8 207	652	7 555	548	548	548	521
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	778	16	762	23	16	16	16
Electricity .....	774	144	630	54	54	54	27
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	3 003	265	2 738	166	72	72	23
All other fuels .....	116	33	83	33	33	33	6
No fuel used .....	141	-	141	-	-	-	-
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None .....	3 259	287	2 972	242	242	242	242
1 .....	5 201	392	4 809	268	236	236	185
2 .....	3 297	353	2 944	286	228	228	149
3 or more .....	1 262	78	1 184	28	17	17	17
Vehicles per household .....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	2 956	387	2 569	331	250	250	135
1989 to March 1990 .....	470	74	396	59	53	53	26
1985 to 1988 .....	884	93	791	102	61	61	50
1980 to 1984 .....	574	61	513	31	31	31	15
1970 to 1979 .....	699	93	606	57	50	50	25
1969 or earlier .....	329	66	263	82	55	55	19
Renter-occupied housing units .....	10 063	723	9 340	493	473	473	458
1989 to March 1990 .....	5 198	297	4 901	167	167	167	167
1985 to 1988 .....	3 345	235	3 110	162	142	142	138
1980 to 1984 .....	946	113	833	105	105	105	105
1970 to 1979 .....	449	47	402	34	34	34	23
1969 or earlier .....	125	31	94	25	25	25	25
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
No telephone in unit .....	2 631	105	2 526	60	60	60	60
Householder 65 years and over .....	948	153	795	135	135	135	107
Owner-occupied housing units .....	344	47	297	35	35	35	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit .....	124	16	108	16	16	16	16
No vehicle available .....	405	58	347	52	52	52	52
Complete plumbing facilities .....	12 723	1 093	11 630	819	718	718	588
1.00 or less persons per room .....	10 289	993	9 296	790	689	689	559
1.01 or more persons per room .....	2 434	100	2 334	29	29	29	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	296	17	279	5	5	5	5
1.00 or less persons per room .....	231	15	216	5	5	5	5
1.01 or more persons per room .....	65	2	63	-	-	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	43 026	42 086	43 167	42 582	37 612	37 612	37 699
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 285	19 237	21 444	15 342	15 576	15 576	15 739
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	4 064	323	3 741	266	250	250	218
Owner-occupied housing units .....	193	23	170	21	21	21	-
Renter-occupied housing units .....	3 871	300	3 571	245	229	229	218



Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol County (pt.), MA						
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
With a mortgage	1 353	208	1 145	138	106	106	43
Less than \$300	13	—	13	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	22	7	15	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	97	16	81	26	16	16	—
\$500 to \$599	130	9	121	6	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	229	28	201	12	12	12	12
\$800 to \$999	287	53	234	51	44	44	24
\$1,000 to \$1,499	442	79	363	27	18	18	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	73	—	73	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	60	16	44	16	16	16	—
Median (dollars)	926	944	922	913	913	913	879
Not mortgaged	407	78	329	85	62	62	10
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	67	17	50	15	15	15	—
\$200 to \$299	158	45	113	57	40	40	10
\$300 to \$399	127	16	111	7	7	7	—
\$400 to \$499	55	—	55	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	281	252	301	236	238	238	264
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000	289	54	235	52	52	52	—
Less than 20 percent	24	17	7	15	15	15	—
20 to 24 percent	22	—	22	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	—	9	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent	18	9	9	9	9	9	—
35 percent or more	187	7	180	7	7	7	—
Not computed	29	12	17	12	12	12	—
Median	50.0	27.2	50.0+	27.8	27.8	27.8	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	346	53	293	45	32	32	12
Less than 20 percent	94	17	77	22	9	9	—
20 to 24 percent	31	—	31	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	32	—	32	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	57	15	42	7	7	7	7
35 percent or more	132	21	111	16	16	16	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.4	33.2	30.8	30.4	35.0	35.0	34.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	436	54	382	47	41	41	32
Less than 20 percent	199	25	174	18	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent	73	15	58	15	15	15	6
25 to 29 percent	37	—	37	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	66	14	52	14	14	14	14
35 percent or more	61	—	61	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.3	20.7	21.5	21.8	22.8	22.8	23.3
\$50,000 or more	689	125	564	79	43	43	9
Less than 20 percent	447	47	400	46	10	10	3
20 to 24 percent	104	38	66	26	26	26	6
25 to 29 percent	73	21	52	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	30	12	18	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	35	7	28	7	7	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.6	22.0	15.6	13.0	22.2	22.2	21.3
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>10 045</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>9 322</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100	86	—	86	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	859	101	758	101	101	101	101
\$200 to \$299	838	85	753	72	68	68	68
\$300 to \$399	1 371	139	1 232	139	139	139	139
\$400 to \$499	2 735	143	2 592	124	124	124	124
\$500 to \$599	2 183	56	2 127	36	20	20	16
\$600 to \$749	1 398	121	1 277	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	402	61	341	10	10	10	10
\$1,000 or more	101	11	90	11	11	11	—
No cash rent	72	6	66	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	467	417	469	340	337	337	333
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000	3 447	291	3 156	255	239	239	239
Less than 20 percent	16	—	16	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	117	51	66	51	51	51	51
25 to 29 percent	281	18	263	18	18	18	18
30 to 34 percent	188	13	175	13	13	13	13
35 percent or more	2 585	195	2 390	159	143	143	143
Not computed	260	14	246	14	14	14	14
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 638	118	2 520	79	79	79	64
Less than 20 percent	195	17	178	17	17	17	17
20 to 24 percent	176	12	164	12	12	12	12
25 to 29 percent	286	8	278	8	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	332	8	324	8	8	8	8
35 percent or more	1 629	67	1 562	34	34	34	19
Not computed	20	6	14	—	—	—	—
Median	39.6	37.2	39.8	31.6	31.6	31.6	26.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 513	182	2 331	115	111	111	111
Less than 20 percent	857	77	780	81	77	77	77
20 to 24 percent	614	16	598	16	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent	567	51	516	18	18	18	18
30 to 34 percent	332	38	294	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	130	—	130	—	—	—	—
Not computed	13	—	13	—	—	—	—
Median	23.2	24.4	23.2	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.0
\$35,000 or more	1 447	132	1 315	44	44	44	44
Less than 20 percent	1 224	85	1 139	44	44	44	44
20 to 24 percent	112	27	85	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	40	20	20	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	23	—	23	—	—	—	—
Not computed	39	—	39	—	—	—	—
Median	14.1	17.7	13.8	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-

**Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bristol County (pt.), MA							
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)		Total	Fall River city
Occupied housing units .....	398 355	88 394	309 961	58 914	52 426		52 426	36 027
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	5 579	1 201	4 378	659	553		553	452
1985 to 1988 .....	28 012	6 951	21 061	3 486	2 814		2 814	2 226
1980 to 1984 .....	22 435	4 259	18 176	2 076	1 779		1 779	1 217
1970 to 1979 .....	58 648	12 476	46 172	7 463	6 466		6 466	3 368
1960 to 1969 .....	54 836	11 459	43 377	7 246	6 077		6 077	2 527
1950 to 1959 .....	53 667	9 749	43 918	6 521	5 389		5 389	2 623
1940 to 1949 .....	37 427	6 886	30 541	5 014	4 513		4 513	2 690
1939 or earlier .....	137 751	35 413	102 338	26 449	24 835		24 835	20 924
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	4 839	942	3 897	767	729		729	698
1 bedroom .....	55 444	10 996	44 448	6 987	6 612		6 612	5 699
2 bedrooms .....	122 916	28 939	93 977	20 401	18 627		18 627	14 647
3 bedrooms .....	159 672	35 508	124 164	24 272	21 227		21 227	12 725
4 bedrooms .....	44 728	9 913	34 815	5 260	4 252		4 252	1 678
5 or more bedrooms .....	10 756	2 096	8 660	1 227	979		979	580
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	396 585	87 919	308 666	58 540	52 083		52 083	35 701
Source of water, public system or private company .....	355 130	77 330	277 800	49 992	46 825		46 825	35 672
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	277 875	57 681	220 194	40 970	40 666		40 666	34 853
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 407	328	1 079	266	226		226	205
Owner-occupied housing units .....	719	125	594	85	45		45	24
Renter-occupied housing units .....	688	203	485	181	181		181	181
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	171 478	43 508	127 970	37 585	37 268		37 268	28 089
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	8 063	1 537	6 526	1 208	902		902	613
Electricity .....	30 959	8 534	22 425	3 493	3 073		3 073	2 272
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	179 935	33 106	146 829	15 519	10 416		10 416	4 811
All other fuels .....	7 489	1 553	5 936	1 028	690		690	177
No fuel used .....	431	156	275	81	77		77	65
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	41 234	11 250	29 984	9 092	8 833		8 833	8 078
1 .....	137 188	30 667	106 521	21 795	19 918		19 918	15 467
2 .....	152 217	33 072	119 145	19 810	17 052		17 052	9 804
3 or more .....	67 716	13 405	54 311	8 217	6 623		6 623	2 678
Vehicles per household .....	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.2
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	245 097	50 949	194 148	31 123	25 820		25 820	12 051
1989 to March 1990 .....	16 431	3 177	13 254	1 617	1 292		1 292	793
1985 to 1988 .....	51 843	10 629	41 214	5 102	4 092		4 092	2 017
1980 to 1984 .....	32 894	6 657	26 237	3 621	3 062		3 062	1 308
1970 to 1979 .....	55 961	12 389	43 572	7 814	6 483		6 483	2 555
1969 or earlier .....	87 968	18 097	69 871	12 969	10 891		10 891	5 378
Renter-occupied housing units .....	153 258	37 445	115 813	27 791	26 606		26 606	23 976
1989 to March 1990 .....	45 803	10 274	35 529	6 618	6 295		6 295	5 701
1985 to 1988 .....	51 809	12 258	39 551	8 909	8 453		8 453	7 606
1980 to 1984 .....	25 744	6 172	19 572	4 725	4 527		4 527	4 036
1970 to 1979 .....	18 255	5 245	13 010	4 465	4 371		4 371	3 895
1969 or earlier .....	11 647	3 496	8 151	3 074	2 960		2 960	2 738
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	8 628	1 786	6 842	1 347	1 318		1 318	1 245
Householder 65 years and over .....	106 717	22 366	84 351	16 888	15 119		15 119	10 901
Owner-occupied housing units .....	64 630	12 449	52 181	8 792	7 250		7 250	3 846
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	468	94	374	100	60		60	44
No telephone in unit .....	1 544	445	1 099	357	348		348	291
No vehicle available .....	26 483	6 799	19 684	5 643	5 453		5 453	4 809
Complete plumbing facilities .....	396 948	88 066	308 882	58 648	52 200		52 200	35 822
1.00 or less persons per room .....	392 011	86 860	305 151	57 743	51 391		51 391	35 167
1.01 or more persons per room .....	4 937	1 206	3 731	905	809		809	655
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 407	328	1 079	266	226		226	205
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 340	310	1 030	257	217		217	196
1.01 or more persons per room .....	67	18	49	9	9		9	9
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	48 359	46 650	48 808	42 870	41 803		41 803	37 518
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	24 548	23 599	24 854	21 911	21 669		21 669	21 251
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	38 500	8 681	29 819	7 266	6 793		6 793	5 904
Owner-occupied housing units .....	9 564	1 981	7 583	1 634	1 362		1 362	736
Renter-occupied housing units .....	28 936	6 700	22 236	5 632	5 431		5 431	5 168



Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMA					Bristol County (pt.), MA	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	Rhode Island (pt.)	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	Total	Fall River city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	194 498	38 105	156 393	22 644	18 256	6 280	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	126 165	25 396	100 769	13 574	10 978	3 539	
Less than \$300	1 465	294	1 171	212	196	88	
\$300 to \$399	5 748	1 488	4 260	1 083	979	290	
\$400 to \$499	10 123	2 594	7 529	1 644	1 412	451	
\$500 to \$599	11 891	2 352	9 539	1 508	1 250	397	
\$600 to \$799	23 853	4 329	19 524	2 442	1 974	674	
\$800 to \$999	23 816	4 600	19 216	2 348	1 947	670	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	35 329	7 514	27 815	3 374	2 628	815	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	9 118	1 653	7 465	670	399	112	
\$2,000 or more	4 822	572	4 250	293	193	42	
Median (dollars)	882	871	885	791	761	750	
Not mortgaged	68 333	12 709	55 624	9 070	7 278	2 741	
Less than \$100	302	68	234	53	47	33	
\$100 to \$199	7 801	2 168	5 633	2 012	1 766	764	
\$200 to \$299	32 265	7 108	25 157	4 790	4 015	1 526	
\$300 to \$399	18 423	2 581	15 842	1 617	1 109	347	
\$400 to \$499	5 684	526	5 158	347	185	37	
\$500 or more	3 858	258	3 600	251	156	34	
Median (dollars)	282	257	289	246	241	230	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	32 534	6 190	26 344	4 635	3 754	1 454	
Less than 20 percent	6 299	1 414	4 885	1 108	928	364	
20 to 24 percent	4 912	900	4 012	698	561	239	
25 to 29 percent	3 780	772	3 008	509	458	157	
30 to 34 percent	2 830	454	2 376	395	276	84	
35 percent or more	13 896	2 518	11 378	1 793	1 440	593	
Not computed	817	132	685	132	91	17	
Median	31.5	29.6	31.9	29.4	28.7	28.7	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	38 844	7 095	31 749	4 754	3 840	1 378	
Less than 20 percent	19 040	3 792	15 248	2 845	2 269	794	
20 to 24 percent	4 063	722	3 341	489	425	158	
25 to 29 percent	3 890	557	3 333	380	288	128	
30 to 34 percent	3 295	583	2 712	287	241	87	
35 percent or more	8 538	1 433	7 105	745	609	211	
Not computed	18	8	10	8	8	—	
Median	20.5	18.9	20.9	17.1	17.3	16.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	45 378	9 017	36 361	5 217	4 334	1 620	
Less than 20 percent	22 553	4 799	17 754	3 117	2 675	979	
20 to 24 percent	6 524	1 058	5 466	650	533	202	
25 to 29 percent	6 223	1 091	5 132	564	444	184	
30 to 34 percent	4 823	1 080	3 743	441	351	143	
35 percent or more	5 255	989	4 266	445	331	112	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	20.1	18.9	20.4	16.8	16.2	15.9	
\$50,000 or more	77 742	15 803	61 939	8 038	6 328	1 828	
Less than 20 percent	53 700	10 700	43 000	5 901	4 829	1 359	
20 to 24 percent	11 389	2 418	8 971	1 129	831	270	
25 to 29 percent	6 761	1 557	5 204	596	404	127	
30 to 34 percent	3 563	750	2 813	235	187	50	
35 percent or more	2 313	376	1 937	177	77	22	
Not computed	16	2	14	—	—	—	
Median	14.9	15.1	14.9	13.7	13.2	12.9	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	152 301	37 250	115 051	27 696	26 542	23 952	
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	1 427	489	938	369	369	340	
\$100 to \$199	18 315	5 218	13 097	4 246	4 176	3 916	
\$200 to \$299	15 298	5 453	9 845	4 917	4 868	4 695	
\$300 to \$399	20 761	6 364	14 397	5 880	5 735	5 468	
\$400 to \$499	28 531	6 920	21 611	5 319	5 183	4 754	
\$500 to \$599	27 764	5 266	22 498	3 217	3 027	2 478	
\$600 to \$749	23 123	4 361	18 762	1 983	1 762	1 388	
\$750 to \$999	9 583	1 749	7 834	866	664	453	
\$1,000 or more	3 217	513	2 704	165	124	27	
No cash rent	4 282	917	3 365	734	634	433	
Median (dollars)	464	408	482	367	362	352	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	41 151	10 652	30 499	8 831	8 560	7 991	
Less than 20 percent	1 281	571	710	445	445	383	
20 to 24 percent	2 874	1 082	1 792	772	759	659	
25 to 29 percent	6 266	1 305	4 961	1 069	1 050	1 026	
30 to 34 percent	4 241	867	3 374	712	712	693	
35 percent or more	23 481	6 174	17 307	5 296	5 155	4 867	
Not computed	3 008	653	2 355	537	439	363	
Median	49.0	46.7	50.0+	47.5	47.0	46.9	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	33 395	7 766	25 629	6 099	5 904	5 336	
Less than 20 percent	3 128	1 181	1 947	999	975	920	
20 to 24 percent	3 187	969	2 218	811	800	691	
25 to 29 percent	4 819	1 159	3 660	981	981	933	
30 to 34 percent	4 775	1 279	3 496	997	991	952	
35 percent or more	16 422	3 011	13 411	2 167	2 025	1 767	
Not computed	1 064	167	897	144	132	73	
Median	35.3	31.9	36.7	30.9	30.7	30.5	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	41 129	9 995	31 134	7 065	6 749	5 973	
Less than 20 percent	12 971	4 324	8 647	3 926	3 847	3 578	
20 to 24 percent	10 562	2 291	8 271	1 472	1 408	1 247	
25 to 29 percent	8 110	1 623	6 487	858	761	651	
30 to 34 percent	4 540	758	3 782	342	316	250	
35 percent or more	3 978	804	3 174	334	290	170	
Not computed	968	195	773	133	127	77	
Median	23.4	21.3	23.9	18.9	18.6	18.3	
\$35,000 or more	36 626	8 837	27 789	5 701	5 329	4 652	
Less than 20 percent	28 853	7 353	21 500	4 931	4 699	4 202	
20 to 24 percent	4 802	869	3 933	376	330	236	
25 to 29 percent	1 405	280	1 125	162	113	51	
30 to 34 percent	427	49	378	16	—	—	
35 percent or more	219	33	186	22	8	—	
Not computed	920	253	667	194	179	163	
Median	15.2	14.1	15.6	12.8	12.6	12.0	

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA -----	1 141 510	12.9	464 447	12.9	FALL RIVER CITY, BRISTOL COUNTY, MA—Con.				
Massachusetts (pt.) -----	241 874	13.2	97 381	13.2	Tract 6411 -----	464	14.9	338	15.7
Rhode Island (pt.) -----	899 636	12.8	367 066	12.9	Tract 6412 -----	3 435	15.8	1 466	15.3
Fall River, MA-RI PMSA -----	157 272	13.1	65 866	13.2	Tract 6413 -----	5 975	11.1	2 513	10.9
Massachusetts (pt.) -----	139 621	12.9	58 341	13.0	Tract 6414 -----	3 195	14.0	1 356	13.9
BRISTOL COUNTY (PT.), MA					Tract 6415 -----	2 803	15.7	1 287	15.2
Total -----	139 621	12.9	58 341	13.0	Tract 6416 -----	2 431	15.9	991	15.3
Fall River city -----	92 703	13.8	40 375	13.7	Tract 6417 -----	5 496	12.0	2 075	11.6
Somerset CDP -----	17 655	11.3	6 614	11.7	Tract 6418 -----	2 437	14.4	1 170	14.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN BRISTOL COUNTY, MA					Tract 6419 -----	2 483	14.5	1 228	14.1
Tract 6401 -----	4 701	15.3	1 815	15.0	Tract 6420 -----	3 316	14.6	1 548	14.9
Tract 6442 -----	7 072	10.4	2 759	11.3	Tract 6421 -----	3 725	15.8	2 025	15.4
Tract 6461 -----	13 852	11.1	5 881	11.5	Tract 6422 -----	3 644	15.1	1 400	15.5
FALL RIVER CITY, BRISTOL COUNTY, MA					Tract 6423 -----	2 457	15.5	872	15.5
Tract 6401 (pt.) -----	4 701	15.3	1 815	15.0	Tract 6424 -----	2 948	16.7	1 297	16.3
Tract 6402 -----	6 289	11.4	3 023	11.1	Tract 6425 -----	3 239	15.0	1 400	14.5
Tract 6403 -----	3 859	14.6	1 571	14.8	Tract 6461 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 6404 -----	2 868	15.6	1 224	15.8	SOMERSET CDP, BRISTOL COUNTY, MA				
Tract 6405 -----	5 632	11.3	2 547	11.2	Tract 6441 -----	10 568	11.9	3 857	11.9
Tract 6406 -----	4 888	11.6	2 055	11.9	Tract 6442 (pt.) -----	7 066	10.5	2 757	11.3
Tract 6407 -----	3 133	15.7	1 229	15.9	Tract 6442.99 -----	21	4.8	—	—
Tract 6408 -----	3 311	17.0	1 276	15.7	REMAINDER OF BRISTOL COUNTY, MA				
Tract 6409 -----	7 096	10.6	3 264	11.0	Tract 6401 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 6410 -----	2 878	15.2	1 405	15.3	Tract 6442 (pt.) -----	6	—	2	—
					Tract 6451 -----	15 405	11.3	5 469	11.4
					Tract 6461 (pt.) -----	13 852	11.1	5 881	11.5
					Rhode Island (pt.) -----	17 651	14.3	7 525	14.3
					NEWPORT COUNTY (PT.), RI				
					Total -----	17 651	14.3	7 525	14.3
					NEWPORT COUNTY, RI				
					Tract 414 -----	3 337	15.5	1 848	15.6
					Tract 416.01 -----	3 014	17.2	1 255	16.3
					Tract 416.02 -----	4 245	16.2	1 664	15.9
					Tract 417 -----	7 055	11.3	2 758	11.4





# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

### CONTENTS

<b>Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Alaska Native Village (ANV)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Alaska Native Village Statistical Area</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</b> .....	A-1
<b>American Indian Reservation</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>American Indian Reservation and Trust Land</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>American Samoa</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Area Measurement</b> .....	A-3
<b>Assessment District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Block</b> .....	A-3
<b>Block Group (BG)</b> .....	A-4
<b>Block Numbering Area (BNA)</b> <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
<b>Borough</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
<b>Borough and Census Area (Alaska)</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Boundary Changes</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Area (Alaska)</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Census Block</b> <i>(See Block)</i>	
<b>Census Code</b> <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
<b>Census County Division (CCD)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Census Designated Place (CDP)</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Census Division</b> <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
<b>Census Geographic Code</b> <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
<b>Census Region and Census Division</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Subarea (Alaska)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</b> .....	A-5
<b>Central City</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>Central Place</b> <i>(See Urbanized Area)</i>	
<b>City</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Congressional District (CD)</b> .....	A-6
<b>Consolidated City</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>County</b> .....	A-6
<b>County Subdivision</b> .....	A-6
<b>Crews of Vessels</b> <i>(See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
<b>Division</b> <i>(See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Election District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
<b>Extended City</b> <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
<b>Farm</b> <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
<b>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code</b> <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
<b>Geographic Block Group</b> <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
<b>Geographic Code</b> .....	A-7
<b>Geographic Presentation</b> .....	A-7
<b>Gore</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Grant</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Guam</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Hierarchical Presentation</b> <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
<b>Historic Areas of Oklahoma</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)</i>	
<b>Historical Counts</b> .....	A-8
<b>Incorporated Place</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Independent City</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Internal Point</b> .....	A-8
<b>Inventory Presentation</b> <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
<b>Land Area</b> <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	

<b>Latitude</b> <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
<b>Longitude</b> <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
<b>Magisterial District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Metropolitan Area (MA)</b> .....	A-8
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>Minor Civil Division (MCD)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Outlying Areas of the United States</b> .....	A-9
<b>Palau</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Parish (Louisiana)</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Parish Governing Authority District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Place</b> .....	A-9
<b>Plantation</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Population or Housing Unit Density</b> .....	A-10
<b>Precinct</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
<b>Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>Puerto Rico</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Purchase</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Region</b> <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
<b>Rural</b> <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
<b>Selected States</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see State)</i>	
<b>State</b> .....	A-11
<b>Supervisors' District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Tabulation Block Group</b> <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
<b>TIGER</b> .....	A-11
<b>Town</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
<b>Township</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Tract</b> <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
<b>Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Trust Land</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>United States</b> .....	A-11
<b>Unorganized Territory (unorg.)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Urban and Rural</b> .....	A-11
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Village</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Virgin Islands</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Voting District (VTD)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Water Area</b> <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	
<b>ZIP Code®</b> .....	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

## AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

#### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

#### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

#### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

##### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

#### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

## Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

## Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

## United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States  
    Region  
        Division  
            State  
                County  
                    County subdivision  
                        Place (or part)  
                            Census tract/block numbering area  
                                (or part)  
                                    Block group (or part)  
  Block

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

### CONTENTS

<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....	B-2
<b>Ability to Speak English</b> ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> ) .....	
<b>Actual Hours Worked Last Week</b> ( <i>See Employment Status</i> ) .....	
<b>Age</b> .....	B-2
<b>American Indian Tribe</b> ( <i>See Race</i> ) .....	
<b>Ancestry</b> .....	B-2
<b>Carpooling</b> ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
<b>Children Ever Born</b> ( <i>See Fertility</i> ) .....	
<b>Citizenship</b> .....	B-4
<b>Civilian Labor Force</b> ( <i>See Employment Status</i> ) .....	
<b>Class of Worker</b> ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> ) .....	
<b>Disability</b> ( <i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i> ) .....	
<b>Earnings in 1989</b> ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Educational Attainment</b> .....	B-4
<b>Employment Status</b> .....	B-5
<b>Families</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Family Composition</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Family Income in 1989</b> ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Family Size</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Family Type</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Farm Population</b> ( <i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i> ) .....	
<b>Fertility</b> .....	B-7
<b>Foreign-Born Persons</b> ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> ) .....	
<b>Foster Children</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Group Quarters</b> .....	B-7
<b>Hispanic Origin</b> .....	B-12
<b>Household</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Household Income in 1989</b> ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Household Language</b> ( <i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i> ) .....	
<b>Household Size</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Household Type and Relationship</b> .....	B-13
<b>Householder</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Income Deficit</b> ( <i>See Poverty Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Income in 1989</b> .....	B-15
<b>Income Type in 1989</b> ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</b> .....	B-19
<b>Institutionalized Persons</b> ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> ) .....	
<b>Journey to Work</b> .....	B-21
<b>Labor Force Status</b> ( <i>See Employment Status</i> ) .....	
<b>Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</b> .....	B-23
<b>Linguistic Isolation</b> ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> ) .....	
<b>Marital Status</b> .....	B-25
<b>Married Couples</b> ( <i>See Marital Status</i> ) .....	
<b>Means of Transportation to Work</b> ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
<b>Migration</b> ( <i>See Residence in 1985</i> ) .....	
<b>Mobility Limitation Status</b> .....	B-26
<b>Nativity</b> ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> ) .....	
<b>Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters</b> ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> ) .....	
<b>Occupation</b> ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> ) .....	
<b>Own Children</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Per Capita Income</b> ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Period of Military Service</b> ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> ) .....	
<b>Persons in Family</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Persons in Households</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Place of Birth</b> .....	B-26
<b>Place of Work</b> ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
<b>Poverty Status in 1989</b> .....	B-27
<b>Presence of Children</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Private Vehicle Occupancy</b> ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
<b>Race</b> .....	B-28
<b>Reference Week</b> .....	B-31

<b>Related Children</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Residence in 1985</b> .....	B-32
<b>School Enrollment and Labor Force Status</b> .....	B-33
<b>School Enrollment and Type of School</b> .....	B-33
<b>Self-Care Limitation Status</b> .....	B-34
<b>Sex</b> .....	B-34
<b>Spanish Origin</b> ( <i>See Hispanic Origin</i> ) .....	
<b>Stepfamily</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Subfamily</b> ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
<b>Time Leaving Home to Go to Work</b> ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
<b>Travel Time to Work</b> ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
<b>Type of School</b> ( <i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i> ) .....	
<b>Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989</b> ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Veteran Status</b> .....	B-34
<b>Weeks Worked in 1989</b> ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Work Disability Status</b> .....	B-35
<b>Work Status in 1989</b> .....	B-35
<b>Worker</b> ( <i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Workers in Family in 1989</b> ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
<b>Year of Entry</b> .....	B-36
<b>Years of Military Service</b> ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> ) .....	
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....	B-36
<b>Acreage</b> .....	B-37
<b>Age of Structure</b> ( <i>See Year Structure Built</i> ) .....	
<b>Agricultural Sales</b> .....	B-38
<b>Bedrooms</b> .....	B-38
<b>Boarded-Up Status</b> .....	B-38
<b>Business on Property</b> .....	B-38
<b>Condominium Fee</b> .....	B-39
<b>Condominium Status</b> .....	B-39
<b>Congregate Housing</b> ( <i>See Meals Included in Rent</i> ) .....	
<b>Contract Rent</b> .....	B-39
<b>Crop Sales</b> ( <i>See Agricultural Sales</i> ) .....	
<b>Duration of Vacancy</b> .....	B-40
<b>Farm Residence</b> .....	B-40
<b>Gross Rent</b> .....	B-40
<b>Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989</b> .....	B-41
<b>Homeowner Vacancy Rate</b> ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> ) .....	
<b>House Heating Fuel</b> .....	B-41
<b>Housing Units</b> ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> ) .....	
<b>Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood</b> .....	B-41
<b>Kitchen Facilities</b> .....	B-41
<b>Living Quarters</b> .....	B-36
<b>Meals Included in Rent</b> .....	B-41
<b>Mobile Home Costs</b> .....	B-42
<b>Months Vacant</b> ( <i>See Duration of Vacancy</i> ) .....	
<b>Mortgage Payment</b> .....	B-42
<b>Mortgage Status</b> .....	B-42
<b>Occupied Housing Units</b> ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> ) .....	
<b>Owner-Occupied Housing Units</b> ( <i>See Tenure</i> ) .....	
<b>Persons in Unit</b> .....	B-43
<b>Persons Per Room</b> .....	B-43
<b>Plumbing Facilities</b> .....	B-43
<b>Poverty Status of Households in 1989</b> .....	B-43
<b>Real Estate Taxes</b> .....	B-43
<b>Rental Vacancy Rate</b> ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> ) .....	
<b>Renter-Occupied Housing Units</b> ( <i>See Tenure</i> ) .....	
<b>Rooms</b> .....	B-44
<b>Second or Junior Mortgage Payment</b> .....	B-44
<b>Selected Monthly Owner Costs</b> .....	B-44
<b>Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989</b> .....	B-45



Sewage Disposal .....	B-45
Source of Water .....	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit .....	B-45
Tenure .....	B-46
Type of Structure ( <i>See Units in Structure</i> ) .....	
Units in Structure .....	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere .....	B-47
Utilities .....	B-47
Vacancy Status .....	B-47
Vacant Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> ) .....	
Value .....	B-48
Vehicles Available .....	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit .....	B-49
Year Structure Built .....	B-49
<b>DERIVED MEASURES</b> .....	B-49
Interpolation .....	B-49
Mean .....	B-49
Median .....	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios .....	B-50
Quartile .....	B-50

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ( $\$12,674 \times 1.25$ ) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years. ....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over. ....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons. ....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. ...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over. ....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons. ....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons. ....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons. ....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons. ....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons. ....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons. ....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons. ....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

**American Indian**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

**American Indian Tribe**—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

**Eskimo**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

**Aleut**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

**Chinese**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

**Filipino**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

**Japanese**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

**Asian Indian**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

**Korean**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

**Vietnamese**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jima	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sampled basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more" is \$600,000.

Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data .....	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data .....	C-9
Errors in the Data .....	C-2
Estimation Procedure .....	C-5
Sample Design .....	C-1

### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

## STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

## STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

White Householder  
Householder of Hispanic origin  
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin  
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder

121-140  
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160  
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180  
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200  
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Massachusetts-Rhode Island

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.1	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.0
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.6
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

#### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

#### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

#### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

### 21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

*If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.*

*If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.*

*If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.*

*If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.*

*If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.*

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

*If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
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<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</b>, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut    Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room    ☐ 4 rooms    ☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 2 rooms    ☐ 5 rooms    ☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms    ☐ 6 rooms    ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —  
**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes    ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes    ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000    ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999    ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999    ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999    ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999    ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999    ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999    ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999    ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999    ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999    ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999    ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999    ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999    ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80    ☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$80 to \$99    ☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$100 to \$124    ☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$125 to \$149    ☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$150 to \$174    ☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$175 to \$199    ☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$200 to \$224    ☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$225 to \$249    ☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$250 to \$274    ☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$275 to \$299    ☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$300 to \$324    ☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$325 to \$349    ☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$350 to \$374    ☐ \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes    ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied    Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b>	<b>E. Complete after</b>		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA    JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6    JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>		
	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>	<b>F. Cov.</b>		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔



PERSON 1			
Last name	First name	Middle initial	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <span style="float: right;">7</span>		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <span style="float: right;">7</span> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <span style="float: right;">7</span> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <span style="float: right;">7</span> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <span style="float: right;">7</span> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person 17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? Years	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <span style="float: right;">7</span> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <span style="float: right;">7</span> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <span style="float: right;">7</span> e. State <span style="float: right;">7</span> f. ZIP Code <span style="float: right;">7</span>	



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ a.m.  
☐ p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

### 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

### 28. Industry or Employer

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

### 29. Occupation

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

### 30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

### 32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

☐ Yes  
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

### 33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None    OR    ☐ \$

Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

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**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) <sup>1</sup>	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup> Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup> Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup> Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).









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